The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,098.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty Two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
including postage	„ 73	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under
First insertion ......Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ......„ 2 8
Third Ditto ......„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertion „ 0 2 As. per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
First insertion ...... 7 As. per line.
Second Ditto ...... 4 „ „
Third and succeeding 2 „ „
In the Native languages, double the above.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES. EACH—RUPEE 1.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is ONE RUPEE *and the announcement must be authenticated.*

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

WOOD—December 4th, at No. 1, Middleton Row, Calcutta, the wife of Captain S. E. Wood, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WALLIS—EVANS—2nd December, at St John's Church, Calcutta, by the Rev. J. Stephenson, Charles Thomas Wallis, to Helen Augusta, daughter of Captain E. Evans, of Newport, Monmouthshire, and Commander of the ship "Glenhaven."

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

BIRTH.

PENNYCUICK—December 3rd, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Pennycuick, Royal Artillery, of a son.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam Ship "ARABIA," 1,050 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. J. BALLANTINE, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 22nd December, at noon.

	Dec.		Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave Colombo	
„ Rutnagherry	23	„ Galle	1
„ Vingorla	23	„ Negapatam	3
„ Carwar	24	„ Pondicherry	4
„ Mangalore	25	„ Madras	5
„ Cannanore	26	„ Coconada	7
„ Calicut	26	„ Vizagapatam	8
„ Beypore	27	„ Bimlipatam	8
„ Cochin	28	„ Gopalpore	9
„ Tuticorin	30	Arrive CALCUTTA	11

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—Until further notice the Steamers from Bombay and Calcutta will call at Rutnagherry and Vingorla monthly on the date above given.

No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

Up.	Dec.	Dec.	Down.	Jan.	Jan.
Leave BOMBAY	14 &	28	Leave BUSSORAH	1	15
		Jan.	„ Fao	1	15
„ Kurrachee	18	1	„ Bushire	3	17
„ Guadur	19	2	„ Linga	5	19
„ Muscat	22	5	„ B. Abbas	7	21
„ B. Abbas	24	7	„ Muscat	9	23
„ Linga	25	8	„ Guadur	11	25
„ Bushire	28	11	„ Kurrachee	13	27
„ Fao	29	12			Jan.
Arrive BUSSORAH	30	13	Arrive BOMBAY	16	30

The Steam-ship "COMORIN," 560 tons, 100 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 14th December, at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY at noon.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. "Rangoon," (1,776 tons, and 400 H. P.), Captain D. Rennoldson, will be despatched for the above Ports on Friday, the 11th December, leaving Mazagon at Noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's Receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before 11 A.M. on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay,
5th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Warren Hastings," arrived from London, are requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents of Ship "Warren Hastings."

Bombay, 28th November 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Goods per "Malleny," Kerr, Master, from Liverpool, are requested to send off Boats for their Cargo without delay, otherwise the Goods will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.

Captain Kerr will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 6th December 1868.

TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD) CHEMISTS;
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

THE PHARMACY DEPARTMENT

Of each of the Company's establishments is under the supervision of thoroughly qualified

EUROPEAN CHEMISTS,

whose particular attention is directed to the preparation and dispensing of Medicines, and to their punctual and expeditious despatch. All new Chemicals and Drugs are procured immediately on their introduction into Medical Practice, which, from their connection with the leading London Houses, TREACHER & Co. are enabled to learn at the earliest. Correspondents may rely upon expeditious attention to their demands, to meet which neither trouble nor expense are spared.

DOMESTIC INVALID APPLIANCES.

DIETETIC PREPARATIONS
(Infant's and Invalid's Foods, &c.)
IMPORTED BY EVERY MAIL.

MEDICINE CHESTS
in
Leather, Mahogany, Oak and Japanned Tin.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT

Of the most useful and portable patterns—the result of long experience of the requirements of *travellers* and *upcountry residents*—suitable for *Individual, Family* or *Professional* use.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS AND CHEMICALS.
(*The only House in the Presidency.*)

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES AND PERFUMERY.

SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES,
Cataract, Convave, Convex, Coloured, Railway,
Mounted in Gold or Steel;
A LARGE ASSORTMENT; WARRANTED REAL BRAZILLIAN PEBBLE.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES,
By Coxeter, Maw and Son, and others.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited), under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods *via* Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports. A limited number of Passengers can be accommodated.

RATES OF FARE.

To SUEZ.—1st class £45. 2nd class £25. } exclusive
To TRIESTE.—1st class £64 10s. 2nd class £37 5s. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on the 5th and 20th of each month; returning they will leave Suez on or about the 1st and 15th.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. STEPHEN, KENNARD & Co., London; Messrs. TOD, KENNARD & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. TOD, RATHBONE & Co., Alexandria; AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Trieste and Venice, and Messrs. FRAISSINET PERE, et FILS, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "GUNGA," 1,300 Tons, Captain CHILD, will be despatched on the 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the Passage and Home wear:—

REQUIREMENTS.

½ doz. Silk and Wool Shirts.
½ „ Under Vests.
2 „ Linen Collars.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.
½ „ Fine Merino Drawers.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.
1 „ White Cambric.
1 Overland Suit.
2 Sleeping Suits.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.
6 Scarfs and Ties.

1 Rug with Strap.
1 Maud.
1 Inverness Cape.
1 Hand Portmanteau.
2 Overland Trunks.
1 Clothes Bag.
1 Travelling Hat.
1 Courier Bag.
1 Easy Chair.
1 Umbrella.
1 Pair of Brushes.
Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Apollo House. BADHAM & Co.

CORRESPONDING FIRM—
BADHAM BROTHERS.

WANTED.

WANTED, an Engineer for the Unclesur Cotton Gin and Press Company. Copies of Testimonials will be required. Salary expected, &c., &c., to be addressed to the undersigned.

PESTONJEE NUSSERWANJEE.

Unclesur, near Broach, 2nd Dec. 1868.

WANTED, a passage in a Sailing or Steam Vessel proceeding to England via the Cape for four European Insanes. The Vessel tendering will be required to carry a Surgeon.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 13th Nov. 1868.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO LET, a spacious Godown in 2 Church Lane. Apply to WATSON, BOGLE, & Co.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co. beg to announce that they have now in stock a splendid assortment of Photograph and Carte-de-visites Albums, adapted for presentation. Inspection is respectfully invited.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865, and the Estate of Noor Mahomed Dattoobhoy Sons & Co.

THE 4th half-yearly Account of the Liquidation of the above Estate has been filed this day in the Office of the Prothonotary of the High Court.

W. ADAMS, Managing Trustee.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED)—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the erection of a new building for the National Bank of India in Rampart Row on the Esplanade. The Plans can be seen and bills of quantities obtained at the Offices of the Architects, Messrs. Scott, McClelland, and Co., near the Elphinstone Circle. Sealed Tenders are to be sent to the National Bank of India, and no Tender will be received after 12 o'clock on Monday the 14th instant.

SCOTT, McCLELLAND, & Co.

Bombay, 1st December 1868.

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF EUROPE AND INDIA, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—NOTICE is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the said Company, No. 81, Bazaar Gate Street, in Bombay, on the 11th day of January 1869 at 1 P.M., for the following purpose:—

To receive, consider, and adopt the final Report and Account of the Liquidators, showing the manner in which the winding-up has been conducted, and the property of the Company disposed of.

CURSONDAS VULLUBDAS, } Liquidators.
HURRIRAM PRANNATH. }

Bombay, 8th December 1868.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders are hereby invited for the construction of certain Earthenware Pipe Drains in the Cross Streets of Cammatteepoora.

The plans, sections, and specification may be inspected, and the form of Tender with the Bill of quantities may be obtained, at the Office of the undersigned.

All Tenders must be written on the proper Printed Forms and forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, at his Office, in Apollo Street, on or before Monday the 21st day of December 1868.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Municipal Engineer.

Bombay, 9th December 1868.

KHANDALLAH.—There will be shortly submitted to sale by Public Auction, unless previously disposed of by private contract, valuable property at Khandallah, consisting of three substantial and well-built Houses (furnished), with ample Servants' and Stable accommodation.

The grounds comprise about 80 acres of land, delightfully situate in the most picturesque part of Western India, and commanding grand and extensive views of the Khandallah Ghauts and the mountainous country around.

One of the Houses is upper-storied and was lately erected at great cost.

In former days a portion of the premises belonged to the late Sir Herbert Compton, Knight, Chief Justice of Bombay, and afterwards the whole of the property was in the possession of the late Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet.

For particulars of sale and leave to view the premises apply to Mr. Cleveland, Solicitor, at his Office in Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

21st November 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 651 OF 1867.

Shapoorjee Nusserwanjee Dundas............*Plaintiff.*

vs.

Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dundas, and Bajunjee Furdoonjee, Hormusjee Eduljee Madun, and Jamsetjee Rustomjee Appoo, the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee, and Otto Muller, Alexander Thomson, and Augustus Charles Gumpert, the Trustees of Nowrojee Ardaseer Davur, and Methebee, widow of the late Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Dundas .... } *Defendants.*

NOTICE is hereby given that the Auction Sale of the immoveable property in the above cause, advertized to take place on Wednesday, the 18th day of November last, has been adjourned to Wednesday, the 16th day of December next, on which day the said property will be sold by Public Auction before Charles Edward Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court-house, at the hour of 3 o'clock in the afternoon.—Dated this 24th day of November 1868.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

RE MICHAEL HUGH SCOTT, deceased.—PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees' and Mortgagees' Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of, or otherwise having claims upon, or against the Estate of Michael Hugh Scott, late of Bombay, in the East Indies, and of No. 41, Threadneedle Street, in the City of London, Merchant, who died at Barriohinnock in North Britain on the 14th day of April, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, and letters of administration of whose personal estates and effects (with the exemplification of the probate of the last Will and Testament of the said deceased, issued out of the Principal Registry of Her Majesty's Court of Probate in England annexed) were on the 11th day of November One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to Alexander Henry Campbell, of Bombay, Esquire, European inhabitant, a partner in the firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, and to James Rankin, also of Bombay, European inhabitant, an assistant in the said firm of Messieurs Ritchie, Steuart, and Company, the constituted attorneys of Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqs., Executors of the last Will and Testament of the said Michael Hugh Scott, deceased, are required on or before the 19th day of December, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-eight, to send to Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, of Bombay, Solicitors for the said Administrators, the particulars of their claim upon or against the said estate, and that at the expiration of such time the administrators will hand over the whole of the assets of the said deceased to the said Archibald Campbell Scott, George William Campbell, and Robert Hannay, Esqs., as such executors, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice. All persons indebted to the said Estates, or having property of the deceased in their hands, are hereby required to pay or account for such debts or property to the said Administrators.

RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors, Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of November 1868.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. BADHAM & COMPANY.
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN.
Apollo House. Bombay.

By Appointment.
To the late EARLS CANNING and ELGIN;
The present Viceroy and Governor General of India
His Excellency The Right Hon'ble SIR JOHN MAIR LAWRENCE, G. C. B., K. S. I.

SEASON 1868-69.

MESSRS. BADHAM and Company, in announcing the arrival of their Shipments for the present season, beg to call special attention to the great extension of all Departments.

The Goods have been carefully selected by Mr. BADHAM from the best London and Parisian Markets, and in order to obtain the latest novelties, the Goods have been despatched by the Overland Route.

	HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
BADHAM'S SPECIAL INDIAN HOSIERY	Fine Bro. Cotton Socks, p. doz.	12	to	21
	Superfine do. do.	18	„	21
	Balbriggan embossed Silk do.	25		
	Fine Striped and Fancy Socks	14	„	20
	Fine Mixed Silk and Cotton	25		
	Superfine Grey and Mixed Merino	13	„	18½
	Extra Super do. Mixed Striped	21	„	24
	Lisle Thread ½ Hose	20		
	Do. Fancy Striped	23		
	Fancy and Striped Silk Socks	25	„	45
	Ribbed Knickerbocker Stockings for Shikaring &c., per pair	3	„	6
	Celebrated India Gauze under Vests	4½	„	
	Silk and Wool Pants	6	„	8
	India Gauze Pants	7	„	8
	Grey Merino Pants	6	„	8
	Bathing Drawers, Striped Fancy Cotton	2½		

	SHIRT DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SHIRTS	Fine Longcloth Shirts per doz.	45	0
	White Zephyr Shirts per doz. 55, 60,	65	0
	Do. Dress Do.	75	0
	Pure Silk and Wool Shrunk, each.	10	8
	Do. all Wool „	10	0
	Do. Cashmere „	10	8
	Spun Silk Shirts „	12	8
	French Printed Shirts per doz.	70	0
	Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, each	25	0
	Cashmere Do. „	20	0
	Silk and Wool Do. (indispensable).	20	0
	Prince of Wales Do. „	18	0
	THE PRINCE OF WALES'S Colored Shirts: a new Material highly recommended to those who cannot wear Flannel and require an absorbing Material, each	8	8

	COLLAR DEPARTMENT.	per dozen Rs.	
BADHAM'S THREE-FOLD COLLARS	The Pall Mall	7	0
	do. with Tie	7	8
	The Belgian	7	0
	do. with Tie	7	8
	The Shakspear	7	0
	do. with Tie	7	8
	The Regent	7	0
	The Indian	7	0
	The Improved West End	7	0

	FANCY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.	A.
BADHAM'S SCARFS, TIES, &c.	The Duke of Edinburgh Scarf.	3	0
	The Rotten Row Scarf	3	8
	The Bond Street do	3	8
	The Bond Street Washing Scarf.	1	0
	The Windsor Scarf for Sailor's Knot, Gauze Silk, Satin, &c., Rs. 2-8 to	4	0
	An Immense Assortment of all kinds of Scarfs and Ties.		
	Guyot's Improved French Braces	2	8
	India Rubber with Buck Skin Ends	5	0
	The United Service Brace	3	0
	Bridle Leather Belts	3	0
		Rs.	Rs.

LINEN DEPARTMENT.

Damask Napkins of all sizes	
Damask Table Cloths, to dine four to twenty persons	
Gentlemen's Cambric Handkerchiefs ready for use ... per dozen	12-8 to 25
Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs, Colored Borders „	16-8
Gentlemen's French Cambric, with Photographs	32-8

JEWELLERY DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Gold Solitaires, Plain	15	to	30
„ „ Chased	15	„	30
„ „ Enameled	16	„	30
„ Sleeve Links	18	„	30
„ Shirt Studs	14	„	30
„ Scarf Rings	8	„	12
„ Scarf Pins (latest novelties)	10	„	30

TRAVELLING DEPARTMENT.	Rs.		Rs.
Overland Trunks	20	to	32
Solid Leather Portmanteaus	50	„	70
Railway Portmanteaus	16	„	30
Leather Bags (of all descriptions)			
Scotch Mauds	12	„	35
Railway Rugs	12	„	50

Witney Rugs, Overland Chairs, Invalid Chairs, Clothes Bags, Real Morocco Courier Bags, Rug Straps, Cholera Belts.

	HAT DEPARTMENT.		
ELLWOOD'S EXTRA QUALITY	Paris Hats	14	0
	Drab Shell Felt	10	8
	The Celt Black and Drabs	8	8
	The Jerome do.	7	8
	The Cantab do.	7	8
	The Isis do.	7	8
	The Derby do.	7	8

ELLWOOD'S AIR CHAMBER HELMETS BEST QUALITY { Hunting, Patent Inner Bands „ Turban „ „ lined Cork. Helmets.

The new Regulation Helmets, Hawkes' Patent best Quality.

LINCOLN AND BENNETT'S } Black Velvet Hats..........Rs. 16

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

GENT'S.	GENT'S.
Military Doe.	White.
Dogskin.	Straw.
Driving Gloves.	Lavender.
Drab Norway.	Black.
Lisle Thread.	Drabs assorted.
	French Dog Skin.

STICKS.

Best Red Blankets Rs. 25 per pair.

UMBRELLAS.

Gent's Plain and Twill Silk Fox's Paragon Frames.
Ladies, Plain Silk, Ivory and Carved Oak Handles.

BADHAM AND COMPANY,
Indian Hosiers.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Cunha and Co. beg to announce that they have a New Stock in hand for sale—Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots, Broad Cloth, Merino, Millinery, and Jet Ornaments of all kinds, Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen, Musical Instruments, Strings and Books, Pictures of all European Royal Families without frame. The above Articles can be had at a very moderate rate.

New Encyclopædia of arts and sciences in 21 Volumes.

A very superior Band, either Orchestra or Brass, for Balls, Theatres, &c., is also supplied at a short notice.

Kalbadavie Road, No. 35.

MRS. CARROLL,
MILLINER,
No. 21, BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA,

BEGS to inform her Constituents and Ladies in Bombay and Out-stations, that she has just received Overland a fresh consignment of new and fashionable Millinery for the season, to which she invites inspection, and hopes for a continuance of their kind patronage.

Out-station Orders must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

All orders carefully and punctually attended to.

Ladies' own materials made up.

25th November 1868.

MILINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE - HOUSE,
No. 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA,
ALSO
No. 3, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE

Has always on hand a choice selection of Millinery kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS executed with the greatest care and punctuality.

Orders from Outstations must be accompaneid by a Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

N.B.—LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

A. ALLAN'S CLEARING SALE.
TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.
At a reduction of FIFTEEN PER CENT.

CAPITAL TWEED SUITS, made to order. ...	Rs.	20
FANCY TWEED TROUSERS......... Rs. 8-8 }	„	20
SILK MIXED COATS DOUBLE BREASTED .... „ 12-8 }		
SLEEPING SUITS ......from „ 12 to	„	18
A VARIETY OF DRAB FELT HATS .... from	„	2

N. B.—Clearing Sale will only be open for a month.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR LITTLE BOYS.

Scotch Highland suits, complete,
The McDuff and Stuart Tartans.

REGIMENTALS.

The NEW REGULATION, FULL DRESS, TUNIC, for Infantry.
The NEW REGULATION, SASH AND SWORD BELT, for Infantry.
STAFF CORPS BELTS, CORK HELMETS AND COLLAR ORNAMENTS.
PATROL JACKETS for Staff Artillery and Infantry.

A. ALLAN, 17, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

MR. H. COLEMAN'S (Contractor) Offices have been removed to No. 31, Chinchpoogly, Mornington Villa.

P. GRANT AND SON,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.
No. 1 MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HALLUMS BROTHERS, Dealers in Poultry, has their Stall in the Market, where they can be consulted.

H. Brothers respectfully solicits a small share of the Public patronage, and they take this opportunity to state they are feeding a few good Ducks and Turkeys for Christmas, when a good bird may be had.

H. Brothers get all their "fowls" fresh from the country, *not* sickly things from the Goa boats.

Terms—Cash, on delivery.

Market, December, 1868.

NOTICE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the Marine Storekeeper, at the Bombay Dockyard, up to 12 o'clock of the 15th January, 1869, for the supply by contract specified in the Schedule for one year from 1st April 1869 to 31st March 1870.

Tenders to be superscribed "Tenders for the supply of Miscellaneous Articles."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete Classes as they please, but not for a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied by the requisite Deposit in cash.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require in connection with the Contract.

W. L. SEARLE,
Lieutenant, late I. N., Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st Dec. 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of Bullocks with Yokes and Drivers to be used for watering and rolling the Roads during the year 1869; also for the supply of Roads Labour Carts, together with Bullocks and Drivers, for the above period.

Not less than twenty pairs and not more than ninety pairs of Bullocks with Yokes and Drivers will be daily required for rolling the Roads.

Not less than forty Labour Carts with Bullocks and Drivers, and not more than hundred Labour Carts per day will be required.

One hundred special Carts for Metal are to be provided by the Contractor, and all the Bullocks are to be kept and fed at the Municipal Stable by the Contractors—no rent will be charged by the Municipality.

Other information relating to this Contract, together with printed form of Tender, may be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders are to be sent in on or before the 23rd day of December 1868, to the address of Arthur Crawford, Esq., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Apollo House, 5th Dec. 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to 1 P.M. on Monday, the 21st instant, from parties wishing to supply Sailing Ships of about one thousand tons burthen each, for the conveyance hence to Calcutta direct of Her Majesty's 96th Regt., strength as per margin, with Stores and Baggage.

Europeans.
25 Officers.
4 Officers' wives.
4 Children.
4 Warrant Officers.
831 Non-Commissioned Rank and File.
3 Hospital Apprentices.
89 Wives.
178 Children.
Natives.
20 Public Followers.
6 Horses.

2. The Vessel tendering for the above duty to be ready for final survey on the 10th January next.

3. The Vessel tendering will have to provide Cooking ranges and fittings, the fittings to be similar to those provided for troops proceeding by the Cape route, the Government finding provisions, water, and tanks, and Coal for the Cooking ranges. It is expected that such water or tanks as may belong to the ships will be made available for the reception of water for the use of the Troops, and the Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

4. The words "Tenders for Ship Tonnage" to be superscribed on the Cover.

5. The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEORGE INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th Dec., 1868.

BROACH EXHIBITION.—The Committee have the pleasure to announce that His Excellency the Governor has kindly consented to open the Exhibition on Tuesday, the 22nd instant, at 7 A.M. There will be a Public Ball (which will be free) at the Kutchery on the evening of the same day.

On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

On Thursday evening (24th), there will be a grand display of Fireworks.

On Thursday, the 31st instant, there will be a Public Subscription Ball, Ladies' Tickets will be issued free, Gentlemen's Tickets Rs. 15 each. Application for Tickets of Admission to both Balls should be addressed at least four days previously to C. M. Hogg, Esq., Sub-Collector, Broach

There will be a Public Ball at the Kutchery on the evening of the same day. On Wednesday, the 23rd, His Excellency will hold a Durbar for the Native Chiefs of Goozerat.

Public Officers and others desirous of pitching their Tents in the Grand Camp are requested to apply for a site, stating number and description of their Tents, to T. C. Hope, Esquire, Collector of Surat, on or before the 10th instant.

For the accommodation of the Public in general, the Committee have made arrangements with the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel, Bombay, to open a temporary Hotel under Canvas, the charge will be Rs. 9 per diem, including Messing. Cutler's Wines, &c., will be supplied at fixed prices, and the whole will be conducted on the system of a first class Hotel, under the general supervision of the Committee.

The Prices of Admission to the Exhibition will be as under:—

Season Ticket, with Seat at the opening,......Rs. 5.
Do. without Seat „ ...... „ 3.

None but Season Ticket-holders will be admitted on the 1st and 2nd days, and from 12 o'clock noon on the 3rd day. Thursday and Saturday mornings (24th and 26th), from 7 A.M. till noon, will be exclusively reserved for Native Ladies. Admission Re. 1, Children half price, Infants free.

From noon of the 26th instant, Day Tickets will be issued at Re. 1 each.

Tickets can be obtained from the Secretary at Broach and at the Byculla Hotel, Bombay.

Intending Visitors are earnestly requested to aid the Committee in providing adequate accommodation, both in the Exhibition Building for the opening, and at the Hotel, by taking Tickets and bespeaking quarters at the earliest practicable date.

JAMES GREAVES, Secretary.

5th December 1868.

Now ready, gratis on application.

SUPPLEMENT to MESSRS. THACKER, VINING, & Co.'s Book Catalogue, consisting principally of New Books and New Editions issued from October 1867 to October 1868.

*** The original complete Catalogue may still be had, as well as a complete Catalogue of the Miscellaneous Department, comprising Scientific Instruments, Drawing Materials, Stationery, Pictures, Photographs, Travellers' Requisites and a large variety of useful Sundries.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TENNYSON—DORE.

Will be received before Christmas, orders can be registered

TENNYSON'S IDYLLS, ELAINE, VIVIEN, GUINEVERE AND ENID, with 36 Steel Engravings, from Gustave Doré's designs, in one magnificent folio volume, full bound morocco. Price will be about Rs. 80 or Rs. 90.

*** "Enid" can be had separately bound in cloth to match "Elaine," and "Vivien," Price Rs. 16.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

CHUBB'S AND OTHER BOXES.

CHUBB'S BOXES JUST RECEIVED:—

CHUBB'S PAPER BOXES with inkstand and pen tray—		
No. 2, 15 by 9½ by 6 inches deep, outside.	Rs. 30	0
No. 3, 17 by 11 by 7 „	35	0
No. 4, 18¼ by 12½ by 7¾ „	40	0
CHUBB'S WRITING OR DESPATCH BOXES, containing Tray with compartments, stationery, blotting folio, inkstand, &c., &c.—		
No. 2, 14¾ by 9¾ by 6½ deep, outside	50	0
No. 3, 16¾ by 10½, by 7 „	60	0
CHUBB'S PALANQUIN BOXES, containing slope for writing upon, large folio inkstand, pen tray, &c.— Size 10½ by 18½, by 5½ inches deep, outside	55	0
*** *Strong leather covers and straps can be supplied for either of the above boxes*	15	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

DESPATCH BOXES AND WRITING CASES:—

A large assortment of these popular Boxes has just been received.

ALLEN'S 15-INCH REGISTERED TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH BOX, of russian leather, lined throughout with morocco, completely furnished with Stationery, writing apparatus, porcelain tablets, &c., &c., and fitted with two keyed Bramah lock; with letter travelling case and strap complete	Rs. 130	0
Ditto ditto 14-inch, of turkey morocco, suitable for ladies use	100	0
THE SELF-ACTING TRAVELLING DESK OR DESPATCH BOX, 15 inch, russia leather, furnished with stationery, writing apparatus, tablets, &c.; complete with leather cover and strap	100	0
Ditto ditto less completely furnished, without leather cover	75	0
THE "ELGIN" EXPANDING WRITING CASE. This is an extremely portable and convenient arrangement, and will be found a most useful travelling companion, of real russia leather, size 9½ by 7¼ inches	30	0
DE LA RUE'S NE PLUS ULTRA DESK, morocco, with doubt flaps, velvet slope, and good lock; size 12 by 10, by 2½ deep	15	0
Ditto ditto 14 by 12, by 3 deep	18	0
TOURIST'S WRITING COMPENDIUM, of French morocco, containing paper, envelopes, loose blotting-book, spring top ink, pen, and wafer boxes, &c., with registered spring lock—		
9½ by 6½ by 2 deep	20	0
11½ by 9, by 2½ deep	35	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NOTICES.

CEMENT.—The undersigned are prepared to register orders or enter into Contracts for the Mersey Cement Company's celebrated Wouldham Cement, shortly expected per "Royal Family," "Helen Scott," "Prince Leopold," "Sam Mendel," "Seaforth," &c., &c. Early application is requested.

ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.

1, Nesbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

ELPHINSTONE LAND AND PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—FIFTH CALL ON NEW SHARES.—NOTICE.—A Fifth Call of Rupees Fifty per Share on the new Shares in the Company has this day been made payable to us at the Office of the Company, Elphinstone Circle, on 1st January 1869.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 2nd December 1868.

THE VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE to Shipowners, Commanders, Contractors, Up-country Dealers, and the Public.—The Company which has to a great extent supplied the want of the Mercantile Community of Bombay for Dock accommodation and the means of repairing Wooden and Iron Vessels, Steamers, and Machinery of all kinds, and which has hitherto received support from the Local Shipping and other Companies, is prepared to undertake on moderate terms all sorts of Ship Work, Caulking, Coppering, making Boats, Masts, Yards, &c.

The Foundry and Workshop Departments being under the management of an experienced European Moulder, orders for all description of Castings, Blacksmith, and Boiler-maker's work are executed with despatch and to the entire satisfaction of Customers.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned on the Slip Yard, Mazagon, or at the Company's Office, No. 6, Bombay Green, opposite to the New Bank of Bombay.

SORABJEE FROMMURZ, Secretary.

Bombay, 5th December 1868.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M., on Friday next, the 11th instant, for the conveyance hence to the Andamans of about eighty Native Convicts with two Native Warders and the proportionate Military Guard and one Subordinate Medical Officer, for which latter Officer a Cabin Passage and First Class Rations must be provided.

Fifty days provisions, water, firewood, &c., for the whole of the above party and fittings for the Convicts only are to be supplied by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel, the provisions put on board being subject after shipment to the inspection of, and to rejection by, the Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.

The Medicines will be provided by the Medical Department, the cost of which is to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel.

Any surplus of Provisions, &c., that may remain on board at the end of the voyage may be handed over to the Authorities at Port Blair, and the cost of the same at the rate at which they were purchased will be repaid by Government to the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Vessel in Bombay, on receipt from the Authorities at Port Blair of a List of the Articles made over to them.

For any inferior issue of Provisions during the voyage the Owners, Agents, or Masters of the Transport shall pay to Government double the price of the articles as passed by Survey Committee which would have otherwise been consumed, the payment to be made before receiving the final modicum of the Passage Money.

The words "Tender for Convicts" should be superscribed on the Cover.

The Agents of Vessels tendering should distinctly state the exact date on which the Vessels will be ready for final Survey.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent of Marine's Office, Bombay,
8th December 1868.

NOTICE.—On Thursday, the 10th December 1868, at 11 A.M., Messrs. Morgan and Balcrishna are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, Bungalow No. 10, N. I. Lines, Poona, the Household Property of Colonel Tripe, 12th Regiment M. N. I. Also a valuable collection of Photographic Apparatus, &c., well worthy the attention of Photographers and other Gentlemen interested in the Art.

A Landscape Camera, for views up to 15½ by 12¾ with bagbody Lateral and Vertical movement to field frame, 12 single slides of admirable construction, either for Glass or Paper, with 3 view lenses, one a Ross's No. 4, 2 Ross's Orthographic lenses for views 18 by 16 and 15 by 12, in four boxes, with Locks and Keys.

A Landscape Camera with Mahogany sliding body with Ross's No. 5 Landscape lens for pictures 18 by 16.

A Camera Mahogany sliding body for Landscapes or Portraits with Voightlander's portrait No. 3a and Landscape lens 10 by 8.

A Telescopic Camera Mahogany Telescopic body with a pair of No. 2 Ross's Portrait Lenses and a pair of Histeria view lenses.

A Mengher's Binocular Camera—bellows body—with a pair of Ross's instantaneous Portrait lenses with extra back combinations for Carte de Visite likenesses.

A Ross Instantaneous Portrait lens.

Also large and small Painting Frames, Cutting Plates of various sizes. Bury Brothers' Rolling Machine—size of plate 18 by 12.

Two Chemical Balances, by Elliott Brothers, of superior construction.

Copper Still in case, with Iron Frame and Furnace, &c.

A Spirit Lamp Dishes of Iron, Glass, and part Wood and Glass.

Chemical Apparatus useful in Photography.

Chemical-papers albumenized do., perforated Card mounts for *Carte de Visite* likenesses, Passe Partout Frames, Curtains, Screw Press, Glass, Blowers table.

Oxyhydrozen apparatus, consisting of two Opaque Microscopes, and one Physiascope, with all the electoras for immediate use except an Hydrozen gas generator. This is a very costly, and might be made a very useful apparatus by any public institution.

Things on view on Wednesday, the 9th instant.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

Poona, 7th December 1868.

D. S. KEMP AND COMPANY.
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, AND BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA,
BOMBAY,

specially established for the careful dispensing of prescriptions, and the importation and manufacture of

PURE DRUGS.

CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS.

Under the management of D. S. KEMP, eight years partner in the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

D. S. K. & Co., in sincerely thanking the public for the ready and generous support accorded them, have much satisfaction in stating that they have now more thoroughly organized their business, and are extending its various departments, so as to meet fully and promptly the wishes of all who favour them with orders. It has from the beginning been their care to insure the perfect purity and trustworthiness of every preparation they make, as being the only means of securing uniformity and correctness in the dispensing of prescriptions.

They have also endeavoured to reduce, as far as consistent with quality, the prices of all the articles in which they deal, and the demand which has arisen for many of their preparations amply assures them of public approval.

PRINCIPAL ESTABLISHMENT;
5, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT.
BRANCH
BELLASIS ROAD, BYCULLA.

MESSRS. CHARLES KINLOCH & Co.'s VIRGIN SHERRIES.

Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co, have much pleasure in intimating that they have been appointed the Bombay Agents for these unrivalled Wines, and that the first consignment has just been sampled with the most gratifying result. The Sherries of the above Firm are well known to the more epicurean of both Indian services, who have long cherished the name of Chas. Kinloch and Co. in that connection although rarely able to obtain illustrations of their vaults. The shipment now landed consists of the following:—

		Per dozen.
SHERRIES— Virgin, dark green seal	Pale Wines of good consistence, fine flavour, and rather dry.	Rs. 21
yellow seal		22
green seal		25
Amontillado		32
PORT		26
CHAMPAGNE—Finest Dry, early bottled		32
BRANDY—Fine Old		30
In addition to these, D. S. K. & Co. are now offering the following which will repay attention—		
PETIT CHAMPAGNE—a light effervescing Wine obtained through Messrs. G. M. Mumm & Co.		26
D. S. KEMP & Co.'s No. 1 Brandy, reputed to be the finest in India		38
CLARET—Excellent breakfast, Bordeaux—bottled.		11
SAUTERNE—In excellent condition		22

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS. The Chests known under D. S. K. & Co.'s name are made expressly for them in England, and have peculiar adaptations for tropical climates.

There can be no doubt of their incalculable utility to

Residents
Tourists
Travellers
Explorers

Planters
Contractors
Mariners
Yachtsmen

and all whose circumstances or avocations remove them from immediate medical assistance.

Abundant testimony to their value has been received from purchasers who have attributed their freedom from epidemics to their having these boxes of remedies always at hand.

Experience is constantly being taken advantage of to improve the Chests, and render them as perfect as portability will allow.

In ordering, it should be stated for what purpose the Chest is required, and whether for the use of one individual a family, or a party.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

AUSTRALIAN EXTRACT OF BEEF.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES.

A large Consignment of the above Extract in beautiful condition has just been received by the undersigned, Agents for Messrs. H. M. WHITEHEAD & Co., Clarence River, Australia, and is now being sold at the low price of Rupees Six per Pound.

Messrs. WHITEHEAD & Co., who own some of the finest pasture land in Australia, now export their Extract to most quarters of the world. It is of exquisite flavour, keeps for an indefinite period, and makes the most delicious Soups, Gravies, Sauces, and Cordials.

Rs. 6 per lb. Considerable reduction in taking a large quantity.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

NOTICES.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

MUSICAL BOXES.—A new and splendid assortment of these has just been received. Prices very moderate.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

A SUPERIOR WATCH.—The best Silver Watch ever manufactured at the price, Rs. 50 with guarantee for 2 years, can be procured from

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

TRAVELLING AND OTHER CLOCKS.—Office and Travelling Clocks with lever and pendulum action. Drawing and Dining Room Clocks with Calendar, Thermometer, Barometer, &c., &c.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—Possessing an immense advantage over other Watches. These Watches which do not require the troublesome operation of winding up with a Key, thereby preventing the introduction of dust, are most durable and keep a remarkably correct time.

Guarantee accompanying each Watch.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co., Bombay and Locle (Switzerland), Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians, and Engravers.

Prize Medals obtained at the International Exhibitions of London, Paris, New York, Berul (Switzerland), Oporto, and at the late Akola Exhibition.

REMINGTON'S BUILDING, Elphinstone Circle.

JEWELLERY.—English, French, and German Jewellery.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, and MUSICAL BOXES carefully repaired. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

AMERICAN CLOCKS, in great variety, A speciality of Lever action 8 days' Clocks. Price Rs. 25. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.

STILL ON HAND, a few copies of "An Examination of the Principles of the System of Municipal Government in force in the City of Bombay; with a brief exposition of some of its Theoretical and Practical defects: being the purport of a Memorandum submitted to the Bombay Government by a Local Justice of the Peace."—Price 12 annas.

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 21st October 1868.

INDIAN PENINSULA, LONDON, AND CHINA BANK, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).—Notice is hereby given that the Liquidator is now prepared to issue Certificates to the Shareholders of this Bank for the Shares standing in their names this day, and that a first Distribution of the Assets of the Bank, at the rate of Rs. 5 (Rupees Five) per Share will be made to the Shareholders now on the Register on Wednesday next, the 9th proximo, and every ensuing Wednesday, between the hours of 12 and 3, on their obtaining the Liquidator's Certificate during the previous week.

T. F. PUNNETT, Liquidator.

Rampart Row, 30th November 1868.

NOTICE.—To be sold by Public Auction in H. M.'s Dockyard, on Monday, the 14th December, and the days following, a quantity of Old and Unserviceable Marine Stores, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope old (Coir and Europe), Masts, yards, Iron, Brass, and Copper old, Cases, Casks, Tins, &c.; also Stores returned from Abyssinia, such as Hawsers, Coir, Gunny Bags, Ensigns, and Tanks (iron) &c., &c. Terms of sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. L. SEARLE, Lieut., late I. N.,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 7th Dec. 1868.

TO HOUSEHOLDERS and BACHELORS living in Apartments, &c., &c.—The very recent improvements made by the Engineers to Moule & Co., in their recently patented invention, have now perfected the same, and not only are Moule's Earth Closets beyond the possibility of getting out of order; but *fittings* have been made, and consigned to the undersigned, which can be adapted to any existing accommodation, rendering the same almost as salutary as the adoption of a Closet. No family should be without either an Earth Closet or Set of Fittings. Prices of Closets range from Rs. 95 to Rs. 110, and fittings from Rs. 27.

Apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN,
BY THE PROPRIETOR OF THE
BYCULLA HOTEL.

This ESTABLISHMENT is NOW OPEN. The Charges are on the same moderate scale as those charged at the Bombay Establishment.

There is an excellent BILLIARD TABLE.

The WINES, SPIRITS, and BEER are all of the first quality.

N. B.—There is an extensive range of Bedrooms; and separate Bungalows, for the use of Families, are about to be erected.

LOSS OF HAIR,

arising from weakness of the vessels of the Scalp, may be cured by the use of

MR. ERASMUS WILSON'S
HAIR WASH.

A remedy at once real and exceedingly pleasant in use.
Prepared from the original prescription, in bottles at
Cash Rs. 2 as. 4; Credit Rs. 2 as. 8
by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just arrived per "Burmah," "Doxford," and other Ships, and orders are now being registered, for

Lowmoor Iron Plates.
Fresh Portland Cement.
Leather Belting.
Suction and Delivery Hose.
Anvils, Bellows, &c.
Patent Duplex Punches, to punch ½ inch Plate Iron.
Steam Whistles and Boiler Fittings.
Sheet Zinc.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Plate, Bar, Angle, and Tee Iron.
Estimates given for every description of Iron work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

COKE AND COAL ASHES.—Sealed Tenders (marked Tenders for Ashes) will be received by the Agent of the G. I. P. Railway, Elphinstone Circle, up to the 10th instant, for the purchase of the refuse Ashes now lying at Byculla, Callian, Wassind, Kurjut, Campoolee, Kussara, at each or all Stations.

The parties tendering must specify the price per cubic yard. The Ashes to be removed at the expense of the purchaser within 14 days after the purchase has been completed, and the party to whom the Contract is given will have to give security to the amount of Rs. 250.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

W. CHARLTON,
Locomotive and Carriage Department Superintendent.

Bombay, 3rd December 1868.

ROSSELET & Co.,
ESTABLISHED 1858,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND ENGRAVERS,
6, MEADOW STREET,

Importers of English and Foreign Watches and Jewellery of all kinds.

Sole Agents in India for Pateck, Benoit, and Courvoisier Brothers' Watches.

Always on hand a large stock of Gold and Silver Watches of all descriptions, sizes, and prices, Railway Time-keepers (Keyless), Repeaters, and Soldiers' Watches. Guarantee given with every Watch.

A beautiful assortment of made Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware.

American French and English Clocks in great variety.

Repairs of all kinds carefully executed. Orders from up-country stations punctually attended to if accompanied with a remittance. ROSSELET & Co.

THE APOLLO
WAITING AND REFRESHMENT ROOMS,
APOLLO BUNDER.

THE LESSEE of the Apollo Waiting and Refreshment Rooms,—the erection of which has just been completed,—begs to inform the Public of Bombay that they will be opened, under European management, to-day.

The Waiting-rooms, of which there are First and Second Class, will be found a very great convenience to all who may, from any cause, be detained on the Bunder. Attached to the Waiting-rooms are lavatories, &c., nicely fitted up; separate rooms being reserved for Ladies. The Waiting-rooms will be open to the Public free of charge.

Passengers embarking or disembarking at the Bunder will be enabled to deposit their Baggage at the above Rooms for safe keeping, a small fee being charged for the accommodation.

The Refreshment Department will be conducted in first-rate style, the greatest possible attention being paid to the cleanliness and excellence of everything supplied.

T. HAMMOND, Lessee.

Bombay, 1st December 1868.

SAVORY AND MOORE'S IMPROVED
LIEBIG'S FOOD,
AS USED IN THE ROYAL NURSERY
FOR INFANTS AND CHILDREN.
Keeps good in all climates.

"The Infant Prince has taken this Food for some months past, and thrives upon it as a Prince should."—*Social Science Review.*

"The saving of time and trouble is of the utmost consequence. This food is a *Real Improvement* on the ordinary kinds."—*The Lancet.*

"This Food is eminently adapted to the food of Infants, being highly nourishing, and, what is of the greatest consequence, of easy digestibility."—Dr. HASSALL'S *Analytical Report.*

"The best preparation. It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. HERBERT BARKER *on Right Food for Infants.*

IMPORTED OVERLAND.

In Tins, Cash as. 14. Credit Rs. 1 0.

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (LD.)

NOTICES.

HARMONIFLUTES, without Stands, for playing either on the Knee or on the Table. Complete in case. Rs. 85.

HARMONIFLUTES, large size on Stand and with Foot Blower. Complete in case. Rs. 120.

Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

UNITED SERVICE MUFFINEER FOR "PEPPER, SALT & CAYENNE."—The article is of the best Nickel Silver, richly Silver electro-plated; the lining is of superior slab-glass of thick and substantial manufacture, not in the least liable to breakage, and is admirably adapted for cleanliness and utility. The superior Slab-glass is of Opaque Light Blue for "Pepper," of Ruby for "Salt," and of Opaque Cream White for "Cayenne." Price Rs. 6 each, or Rs 15 the set of three.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

THE ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP and Reversible Wine-Cups. (The Wine Cups closing into the drinking Cup). Sole Agents for Bombay SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.

PRICES.—In excellent white hard Metal, Electro-Silvered throughout, (not Gold Electro Plated) and with perfectly plain surface. The two in case complete, Rs. 14.

In clear ringing best German Silver, Ornamented, exterior richly Electro Silvered, and all interiors pure Gold Electro Plated. The two in superior case complete, Rs. 32.

In Hall Marked pure silver, ornamented, and all interiors, pure gold Electro Plated. The two in beautiful case complete, Rs. 120.

For the Field, for Shikaree, for the Camp, for Boardship, for the Traveller, for the Dining Table, and for general utility, this adaptation is unequalled both for elegance and economy.

An Engraving representing actual size sent on application.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

SOLID CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.

SIZE.—Inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for foolscap, letter, and note paper, and for envelopes to match; Pen Box and Tray; Date (or Record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit; Book rest; porcelain slate; two spaces for Inks; secret drawer, and *extra secret drawer*; the whole enclosed in beautifully French Polished Mahogany or Oak, the slope being formed of two folding doors with patent lock and key. Rs. 50.

SOUNDY & Co. have a few of the above manufactured in exquisitely grained WALNUT WOOD, suitable for presentations, Rs. 70.

SOLID CABINET WITH SHELVING COMPARTMENTS.—In French Polished Mahogany with drawer, and with a slope-desk for Writing. Rs. 60.

SOLID MAHOGANY OR OAK STATIONERY CABINET, with nine Partitions for holding Paper and Envelopes, with Lock and Key, and with Drawer.

SIZE.—Height 9 inches. Length 14 inches. Width 7 inches. Price Rs. 20.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.—The Improved Instruments made for India to the express order of SOUNDY & Co. are much lighter than those formerly manufactured, thereby enabling Ladies to get a firmer hold, and giving greater power of execution and brilliancy; those constructed with steel vibrators, have the advantage of never getting out of tune, and are used by the principal Professors in England.

THE TREBLE CONCERTINA, DOUBLE ACTION.
With 48 Keys, full compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

No. 1. A very excellent Instrument in Mahogany Box, strongly recommended. ... ...Rs. 70.
No. 2. Best finished Rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed, (i. e. surrounded with cloth to prevent rattling), in Rosewood Box ... ...Rs. 100.
No. 3. Ditto, highly finished, improved bellows, ornamented, metal inlaid, and silver-tipped metal studs, in Rosewood Box ... . Rs. 150.
No. 4. The Patent Concert Concertina Amboyna ends, inlaid, gilt studs, and tempered steel vibrators &c., &c., in Amboyna Box,... ...Rs. 225.

This Instrument is specially suitable for presentation to a Lady, and cannot be surpassed in tone and finish.

THE BARITONE CONCERTINA

Is, in pitch, exactly one octave lower than the Treble Concertina; and the fingering being precisely similar in both instruments, any person already acquainted with the one can with very little practice perform on the other.

The Baritone is peculiarly adapted for the performance of Sacred Music, and as an accompaniment to the voice. It is also an excellent substitute for the Tenor Violin (or Viola) and the Violoncello; enabling the performer to take either of these parts in a concerted piece.

The [illegible] of the Baritone Concertina is rich, full, and sonorous; it seldom gets out of tuning.

Compass, 3 Octaves and 3 Notes.

Best finished Rosewood Instrument, with metal studs, in Rosewood Box, Rs. 250.

GERMAN CONCERTINAS.

A very large Stock of these Instruments continually on Sale.

20 to 28 keys .... Rs. 15 to 35
20 keys, "Organ" tone or "Voix Celeste," from .... Rs. 25 to 50

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.
No. 10, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS
EXPECTED TO ARRIVE ABOUT THE 12TH INSTANT.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

	Rs.	
The Doctor's Ward	2	12
Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures.	0	12
Mahan's Civil Engineering	11	4
Francis on the strength of Iron...	5	12
Cruise of the "Galatea" steam frigate	12	0
Grigor on Arboriculture...	8	0
Trollope's British Sports and Pasttimes	8	0
Tait's Thermodynamics...	3	12
Mangin's Mysteries of the Ocean	8	0
Goldsmith's Works—globe edition	2	12
Shakespeare's Works—Warne's edition	2	12
Dilkes's Greater Britain, 2 vols.	21	0
Kingsley's Heroes. New illustrated edition...	3	8
The Lances of Lynwood. Ditto	3	8
Macnamara on Diseases of the Eye	9	8
Hannah on the Ministry in Galilee	3	12
Called to Account	1	8
Fergusson's Souvenirs of Ceylon	12	0
Letts's Medical Diary for 1869...	1	8
Haskoll's Engineer's Field Book	9	0
Hughes's Manual of Photography	0	12
Baker's The Day and the Hour	3	8
Tales from the Operas	1	8
Rous on Horse-Racing	3	12
Nesbit's Mensuration	4	8
Keble's Christian Year. 32mo. morocco bound...	3	12
——— ——— ——— 18mo. ditto	6	8
——— ——— ——— 12mo. ditto	8	0
Tennyson's Elaine. Illustrated by Dore	15	12
Snider Breech-loading Drill Book	0	2
Gray's Elegy. New illustrated edition	9	8
Something like a Nugget.	0	8
Under the Lime Trees	3	12
The Songs of Zion.	0	4
Collier's History of England	5	12
Chamber's Etymological Dictionary	3	12
Mrs. Warren's Treasuries of Needle work	4	8
Play Books—The Stranger. Bowl'd out. Area Belle. Bombastes Furioso.—Each	0	8
ALMANACKS &c. FOR 1869.		
Dickens's Christmas Stories	0	12
Illustrated London Almanac	0	12
Rimmell's Perfumed Almanac.	0	8
Bow Bell's Almanac	0	8
Cassell's Illustrated Almanac	0	8
Zadkiel's Almanac	0	8
Nautical Almanac.	2	0
Shortly expected—and orders now registered—for		
Photographic News Almanac	0	12
British Journal of Photography Almanac	0	12
Hannay and Dietrichsen's Almanac	0	8
Punch's Almanac...	0	4
Punch's Pocket Book	2	0
Gutch's Scientific Register		
Year Book of Facts	3	12
Engineering Facts and Figures.		
Weale's Engineer's Pocket Book	4	8
Adcock's Engineer and Contractor's ditto	4	8
NEW FRENCH NOVELS.		
Les Filles de Famille, 2 vols	2	0
Ourson Fete de Fer	2	12
Les Crimes Impunis	2	4
NEW GERMAN NOVELS.		
Aus der Mappee eines Einsamen.	2	4
Johannes Volkh	1	8
PIANOFORTE MUSIC.		
Chappell's Musical Magazine, Xtmas No.—Dance Music	0	12
The Children's Hour	0	12
Czerny's Velocite...	8	0
SONGS.—After Dark. Oh smile sweet love. Highlander's Farewell to Lochaber. The baffled star. Trust. Softly the echoes come and go. Another day. I never cast a flower away. Hearts and Homes. Oh would I were a bird. Il Baccio. Wings. Each	1	8
——— Mother, can this the Glory be? (Sacred.)	1	8
WALTZES.—Evergreen. Voice of Beauty. Kitty. Each	2	0
QUADRILLE.—Patchwork	2	0
——— Prince of Abyssinia	1	8
MARCH.—The Spanish	1	8

NEW CARTES DE VISITE PHOTOGRAPHS.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

Bombay, 8th December 1868.

ALMANACS AND ARMY LISTS FOR 1869.
☞ ORDERS NOW REGISTERED.

		Bombay.	Outstation.
Bombay Army List for	January...	Rs. 3	Rs. 3½
Madras Army List	ditto	5	5½
Bengal Army List	ditto	5½	6
Hart's Royal Army List	ditto	7½	8
Official	ditto	1¼	1¼
Royal Navy List	ditto	2	2½
Hart's Yearly Army List	ditto	15½	16½
Bombay Times of India Small Almanac		1½	1¾
——— ——— ——— Large Calendar &c.		8	8½

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

Bombay, 8th December, 1868.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1869—ALL KINDS—IN STOCK.
VALENTINES FOR 1869—SHORTLY EXPECTED.
BANJO, GUITAR, & VIOLIN STRINGS—ALWAYS ON HAND.
TRACING PAPER, VELLUM CLOTH, &c., &c.—ALWAYS ON HAND.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.

Bombay, 8th December, 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Market quiet.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 9.

Graves, Colonel, 3rd Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Briggs, Major, 96th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Fitzroy, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Seypore.
Balfour, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kamptee.
Ranken, Surgeon Major, Sanatarium Commissioner of Madras, on duty, from Madras.
Stack, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, on leave, from Poona.
Rustomjee Byramjee, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Service, on duty, from Dhoolia.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 9.

Cahill, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Sanders, Captain, 24th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Graves, Colonel, 3rd B. Light Cavalry, on duty, to Poona.
Briggs, Major, 96th Regiment, on leave, to Poona.
Balfour, Lieutenant, Staff Corps, on duty, to Kamptee.
Goldsmid, Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Calcutta.
Logan, Captain, 2nd Royal Regiment, from leave, to Mhow.
Stack, Captain, 3rd Cavalry, from leave, to Poona.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(*Gazette of India, December 5.*)

The following extract from a despatch from the Secretary of State, dated the 28th October 1868, is published for general information :—

"The undermentioned gentlemen have been appointed members of the Bengal Civil Service in the following order and to the Divisions of your Presidency placed against their names :—

Mr. William Lambe, Mr. Robert Smeaton, and Mr. David Thomas Roberts, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. James Crawford, Bengal.
Mr. James White, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. James Francis Bradbury, and Mr. Charles Deslandes Church Winter, Bengal.
Mr. Edward Rose, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. Edward Augustus Bradbury, Mr. John Whitemore, and Mr. Alfred Augustus Wace, Bengal.
Mr. Thomas Benson, Mr. Malcolm Reade, Mr. George John Laidman, and Mr. Richard Dundas Alexander, N. W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. John Barlow, and Mr. Trevor John Chichele Plowden, Bengal.
Mr. Richard Stephen Whiteway, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. William Fiddian, Bengal.
Mr. William Hilmes, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh.
Mr. Cecil Ansdell Wilkins, Bengal.
Mr. Alexander Macmillan, N. W. Provinces, Punjab and Oudh.
Mr. William Humphrey Page, Bengal.

The undermentioned Covenanted Civil Servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified :—

Mr. W. T. Church, Mr. F. J. Cockburn, Mr. R. Jardine, Mr. J. W. Sherer, C. S. I., for 3 months.

Mr. J. Graham, standing counsel to the Government of India, resumed charge of the duties of his office on the afternoon of the 21st ultimo.

Mr. W. Theobald, Clerk of the Crown, has been granted by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

Leave of absence is granted to Captain G. C. Depree, Surveyor, 1st Grade, of the Topographical Branch of the Survey Department, from such date as he may avail himself of it, preparatory to his obtaining furlough to Europe.

Lieutenant A. W. Baird, R. E., is appointed an Assistant Surveyor of the 2nd Grade, and posted to the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The Reverend William Alexander Duke has been appointed by the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, with effect from the 26th ultimo. The services of Mr. Duke are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend G. T. Carruthers, Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, to be Chaplain of Seetabuldee, in the Central Provinces.

The Reverend J. S. Sandys, M. A., appointed a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Establishment, reported his arrival on the 27th October 1868, per steam ship "Mooltan." Mr Sandys' services are placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant W. M. Gataker, Wing Subaltern of the Meywar Bheel Corps, to officiate as Adjutant of the Corps, vice Lieutenant W. E. Gowan, appointed to officiate as Adjutant of the Erinpoora Irregular Force, until further orders.

The Viceroy and Governor General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. M. Leisham as Consular Agent for the United States of America at Bassein, vice Mr. John Halliday, transferred to Rangoon, subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government.

Mr. R. J. Bruce, Extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, is promoted to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class in that Province.

Captain T. G. Clarke, Deputy Superintendent of the Bangalore Districts, having returned to duty on the 28th October last, the unexpired portion of the leave on medical certificate granted to him in Notification No. 1670, dated 30th September last, is hereby cancelled.

Colonel H. D. Daly, C. B., resumed charge of the Gwalior Political Agency from Colonel C. L. Showers, on the forenoon of the 1 th ultimo.

In supersession of that portion of the Notification of this Department, No. 1836, dated 21st October last, appointing Major J. Allardyce and Captain J. G. Bell to officiate respectively as Deputy Commissioners of the 1st and 2nd Class in Berar, it is hereby notified that Captain J. G. Bell is appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, and Lieutenant [illegible] as Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 1st July 1868.

Major E. A. Fenton, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, with effect from the 2nd ultimo, the date on which he assumed charge of Nagpore District.

In consequence of the departure on furlough to Europe of Major J. Allardyce, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, in the Hyderabad Districts, the following promotions in the Hyderabad Commission are sanctioned by the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, as a temporary arrangement, with effect from the 29th August last :—

Captain J. T. Bushby, Deputy Commissioner of the [illegible] Class, to officiate [illegible], who was appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of [illegible], vice Lieutenant [illegible], promoted, is to be held to have officiated as Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Captain [illegible], Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, vice Lieutenant Bullock, promoted.

Tajoodeen Hossein, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, vice Captain [illegible], promoted.

Lieutenant F. Currie, Assistant Commissioner in Oudh, is appointed Junior Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of that Province, with effect from the [illegible] ultimo, vice Mr. A. H. Harington, resigned.

Lieutenant Colonel R. J. Meade, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor General for Central India, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. F. J. Oliphant is confirmed in the 5th Class of the Financial Department with effect from the 15th April 1868, the date on which he joined the office of the Accountant General, Bombay.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following order, dated 7th November 1868, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

Placing the services of Captain C. Jameson, 2nd in Command, 4th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, at the disposal of the Civil Department, as a temporary measure, for employment in the Berar Police.

The undermentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 :—

Captain Montague Millett, of the late 43rd Regiment Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Punjab.

Lieutenant James Barry Slater, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Adjutant, 2nd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman, of the General List, Infantry, 3rd Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Cavalry (Lancers).

Assistant Surgeon Charles Peter Costello, of the Medical Department.

Surgeon Major John Nicholas Tresidder, of the Medical Department, is allowed furlough to Europe (medical certificate), for 2 years, under the Regulations of 1868.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

5th Punjab Cavalry.—Assistant Surgeon J. Bennett, M.D., of the 2nd Sikh Infantry, to the medical charge, vice Assistant Surgeon C. P. Costello, proceeding on furlough.

3rd Punjab Infantry.—Surgeon J. Fairweather, M.D., of the 2nd Punjab Infantry, to the medical charge, vice Assistant Surgeon E. O. Tandy, proceeded on furlough.

2nd Punjab Infantry.—Assistant Surgeon A. Skeen, M.B., of the Medical Department, to the medical charge, vice Surgeon J. Fairweather.

2nd Sikh Infantry.—Assistant Surgeon F. Metcalfe, Civil Surgeon, Sheih Budin, to the medical charge, vice Assistant Surgeon J. Bennett.

The following order, dated 21st November 1868, issued by the Resident at Hyderabad, is confirmed :—

Placing the services of Lieutenant J. G. Proudfoot, 2-21st Fusiliers, Acting Wing Subaltern, 5th Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Madras, for employment as Quarter Master, 5th [illegible] Infantry.

Surgeon Frederick [illegible] Allen, of the Medical Department, having completed twenty years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon Major from the 20th Nov. 1868, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 107 of the 20th June 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Assistant Surgeon William Roche Rice, M.D., of the Medical Department, having completed twelve years' service, is promoted to the rank of Surgeon from the 22th Nov. 1868, under the provisions of Government General Order No. 1060 of the 23rd December 1864, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—9th DECEMBER.

London: Wool ... £1 15s. 0d. £1 0s. 0d. per ton.
Seeds ... £1 5s. 0d. Nominal do.
Liverpool: Cotton ... £2 7s. 6d. to £2 15s. 0d. do.
Seeds ... [illegible]
[illegible] ... [illegible] to £5 15s. per 40 cubic feet.
[illegible] Cotton ... Nominal.
China: [illegible] ... Rs. [illegible] per bale.
Opium ... Rs. 10 to 16 per chest.
Calcutta: Salt ... Rs. 4 to 5 per ton.
Mauritius: Grain ... 12 annas per bag.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
Dec. 9	Dacca (s)	Hitcheson	Kurrachee, Dec. 6
	Yorrick	Kingcome	Kurrachee, Dec. 5
	Atmosphere	Avern	Kurrachee, Dec. 5.
	Arabia (s)	Ballantine	Calcutta, Nov. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
Dec. 9	Helen R. Cooper	Carter	Moulmein.
	Tambay Candassamy	Derrien	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Comorin, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Ship Mary Stenhouse, to Liverpool.
Steamer Arabia, to Malabar Coast, Colombo, Galle, and Calcutta.
Ship Ashgrove, to Liverpool.
Brig Amezade, to Damun and Mozambique,

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

MADRAS, 8th.—French Mail steamer "Labourdonnais" sailed for Pondicherry at 7-20 P.M.

JASK, 9th, 2 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Lord Elphinstone" from Charbar in sight.

KURRACHEE, 9th.—Steamer "Governor Higginson" with Mails sailed for Bombay at 3 P.M.

KURRACHEE, 9th.—Steamer "Martaban" with English Mails arrived at 4 P.M.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4 Saint Bernard ...... McDermott ... Bombay, Oct. [illegible]
Clan Alpine (s) ...... Hutchinson ... Hongkong, Nov. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 4 Continental ...... — —
Peter Joynson ...... — —

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 9th, 12 noon.—Communication good between Bushire and Fao. Turkish Line right to Constantinople. Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain via Turkey 5th Dec., via Russia 6th December.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCELLENT BOARD AND LODGING may be had in a fine healthy situation in the Fort, on moderate terms; suitable particularly for two brothers or two friends. Apply to "E. D," Bombay Gazette office.

NOTICE.—The Public are hereby informed that the Power of Attorney granted by me, in Bombay, between the months of November or December 1865, to Mr. Joze Januario DeSouza, residing at Cavel, in Bombay, is hereby cancelled.
MATHIAS CAMILLO CAETANO PINTO.
Goa, 5th December 1868.

APPLICATION for a grant of Letters of Administration of the Estate and Effects of the late Thucker Mowjee Vurria having been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, by Lalljee Mowjee, the Son of the said Thucker Mowjee Vurria, all persons concerned are hereby apprized thereof.
H. MANISTY,
Applicant's Proctor.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—The undersigned requests that Residents on Malabar Hill will kindly see that no Vehar Water runs to waste in their Compounds, as complaints of deficient supply are numerous.
RUSSEL AITKEN,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Bombay, 9th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Ship "Alabama," arrived from Calcutta, are requested to forward their Delivery Orders, accompanied by Bills of Lading, for our countersignature, and to pay their Freight to us, and to send off Boats at once for their Cargo, otherwise the Goods will be landed as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned.
Captain Harrison will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.
WALLACE & Co.,
Agents Ship "Alabama."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Shares and Interest of Kanya Kheraj and Nensey Ladha, in the Firm formerly carried on under the name and style of Canjee Purbat and Co., have ceased therein as and from the 1st of Kartack Sood last, the Sixteenth day of October 1868. All persons are warned against making any payments on account of the said Firm to the said Kanya Kheraj or Nensey Ladha.—Dated this 9th day of December 1868.
RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY,
Solicitors for Canjee Purbat and Co.

THE BROACH EXHIBITION HOTEL.—During the approaching Broach Exhibition, which opens on the 22nd instant, Gentlemen Visitors may reckon upon getting every possible accommodation and comfort at the above Hotel, which has been started by the Proprietor of the Byculla Hotel under special appointment by the Exhibition Committee.
Breakfast at 9 o'clock, Tiffin at 1 o'clock, Dinner at 7 o'clock, will be served in a commodious Corrugated Iron Building in the vicinity of the Exhibition Buildings; and Sleeping Accommodation will be provided in Tents opposite to His Excellency the Governor's Camp.
J. HORMUSJEE, Proprietor.

PORTRAITURE.—We have much pleasure in announcing to the Public that we are now prepared to take first class Portraits of every kind at the very lowest prices.
Cartes de Visite Rs. 12 per dozen; and all other descriptions at an equally low figure.
LINDLEY AND WARREN,
Photographers and Miniature Painters, Apollo Street.

MESSRS. LINDLEY AND WARREN, Photographic Artists, also beg to announce the arrival in Bombay of Mr. B. B. Brooks, the celebrated Miniature and Portrait Painter of London and Brighton. Messrs. L. and W. are now prepared to execute Photographs, either Tinted or Full Coloured, of any size; also Miniatures on Ivory, finished in first class style. Specimens may be seen at L. and W.'s Portrait Rooms, Apollo Street.
10th December 1868.

RUPEES 2,000 REWARD.—Whereas the Shop of Messrs. Soundy and Company, General Importers, &c., Rampart Row, Bombay, was broken into between the hours of 7 o'clock P.M. on Saturday the 5th and 10 o'clock A.M. on Monday the 7th instant, and Gold and Silver Jewellery of considerable value, consisting of Watches, Signet and Gem Rings, Bracelets, Lockets, Scarf Pins, Shirt Studs, Guard Chains, &c., &c., stolen therefrom, a Reward of Two Thousand Rupees will be paid to any person who shall give information leading to the recovery of the said property and detection and conviction of the thieves.
FRANK H. SOUTER,
Commissioner of Police.
Police Office, Bombay, 9th December 1868.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per Barque "Ellen Browse," Captain Jones, from London, are requested to send Boats alongside to take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed by the Captain on account and risk of the concerned.
Captain Jones will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it has once left the Ship's deck.
Delivery Orders, accompanied with Bills of Lading, to be first sent for our countersignature.
BLACKWELL & Co.,
Agents for Captain Jones Barque "Ellen Browse."
Bombay, 8th December 1868.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of Act XXVIII. of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and of [illegible], Rustomjee Eduljee, and Sorabjee Nowrojee Metha, who lately carried on business separately and in partnership under the Firm of Nowrojee Eduljee and Company.
PURSUANT to an Order dated the 8th day of December instant, made by the Hon'ble Sir Charles Sargent in the above matters, Notice is hereby given that it is ordered that the said Traders shall be discharged under the provisions of Sections 23 and 24 of Act XXVIII. of 1865, unless good and sufficient cause be shown to the contrary to the sitting Judge in Chambers, on Tuesday the 22nd day of December instant, at a quarter to eleven o'clock in the forenoon.—Dated this 9th day of December 1868.
JOHN CLEARY,
Solicitor to the abovenamed Traders.

GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS.
THIS EVENING, THURSDAY, 10th DECEMBER
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
MR. S. C. ABELL.
MR. ABELL, in making his first appeal to the Bombay Public, trusts that his endeavours to provide a legitimate and first class Performance in India, will be rewarded with a full house on the occasion of his BENEFIT.
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF THE COMPANY IN BOMBAY.
SATURDAY EVENING, 12th DECEMBER.
A GREAT BILL
FOR THE LAST NIGHT.
REDUCED PRICES AS USUAL.
First Class Rs. 3 | Third Class Re. 1
Second Class „ 2 | Fourth Class As. 8
Doors open at half-past eight; commence at nine.
Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. Soundy & Co. Oriental Exchange, and at the Circus.
F. H. POLLOCK, Agent.

NOW READY.
THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR DECEMBER.
PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
CONTAINING the alterations in the running of the trains on the G. I. P. and E. I. Lines, &c.
CONTENTS:—
MAP OF INDIA.
Index to Railway Stations
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction
RAILWAY TIME TABLES:—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway
Jubbulpore Extension Railway
Scinde Railway
Punjaub Railway
East Indian Railway
Eastern Bengal Railway
Calcutta and South Eastern Railway
Great Southern of India Railway
Indian Branch Railway
Delhi Railway
Madras Railway
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES:—
P. and O. Co.
Bombay and Bengal S. S. Co.
Messageries Imperiales
Austrian Lloyds
Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company
British India Steam Navigation Company
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company
China Steamers
Indus Steam Flotilla
Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla
India General Steam Navigation Company.
DAK COMPANIES:—
Agra and Nassick Mail Carts
Bombay and Central India Transit Agency.
North Western Dak Company
Inland Transit Company.
Purneah and Darjeeling Transit Company.
David's Horse Carriage Dak
Delhi and Umritsur Dak
Punjaub and North Western Company
Commercial Transport Association Company.
Authorized rates of Carriage in the Punjaub.
Victoria Horse Dak.
Oudh Horse Dak Company.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, &c.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
LIST OF TRAVELLERS' BUNGALOWS ALONG THE TRUNK ROADS OF WESTERN INDIA.
May be had at all Railway Stations and of the following Agents:
Bombay and Poona:—Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall.
Bombay:—Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.
Poona:—Messrs. Treacher & Co.
London:—Mr. G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MANILLAS.
D. S. KEMP and Co. have received a supply of No. 2 Cigars, selected and approved by their own critic.
D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.—ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.
In the matter of the goods, chattels, rights, and credits of Cullianjee Ludha, late of Bombay, Hindoo Merchant, deceased.
Navibai alias Ruttonbai, widow of the late Cullianjee Ludha, deceased. } Applicant.
NOTICE is hereby given that the abovenamed Applicant has made an application to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay for the grant to her of Letters of Administration of the goods and chattels of the abovenamed deceased. All persons interested therein are hereby apprized of the same. Dated this 9th day of December 1868.
RIMINGTON, HORE, & LANGLEY.

AUCTION SALE of the valuable Chawl or Range of Buildings in front of the Lallbaugh, at Parell.
Under instructions from the Mortgagee, and on account of Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, Messrs. Bomanjee Dossabhoy and Co. will sell by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at P.M., on the premises, all the estate and interest of the said Mortgagee, and in all that piece or parcel of Inam land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or range or chawl of buildings, consisting of sixteen compartments or divisions, thereon erected and built, situate in the District of Mahim, on the east side of the Parell Road, and on the north side of the entrance to Lallbaugh, now occupied by Tookaram Ramjee and Dhondee Manajee Khutree, and lately occupied by Bomanjee Jejeebhoy and Pestonjee Byramjee and others, and which said piece of ground contains by admeasurement one thousand seven hundred and thirty-two square yards (little more or less), and is bounded on the south by the property of the late Muncherjee Jamsetjee Wadia, deceased, and by a private road leading to Lallbaugh House, on the north and east sides thereof by the property of Nusserwanjee and Burjorjee Muncherjee Wadia, and on the west by the Parell Road, and which said messuage, tenement, or chawl is assessed by the Assessor of Assessment under No. 19.
Further particulars and conditions of sale may be seen at the Office of Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Attorneys, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay, where the original Deed of Mortgage may also be seen, and at the Office of the undersigned, the Auctioneers.
BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY & Co.
Bombay, 9th December 1868.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1868.

THE public will be glad to learn from the brief report of the meeting of the Bench of Justices yesterday, that Mr. Crawford concurs in the suggestion for the appointment of an Independent Commission to investigate the condition of the Municipality, and that he has already acted on his belief by formally asking Government to appoint one. We have little doubt that the authorities, with whom the matter now rests, will act in consonance with the general opinion, and promptly comply with his application.

NEXT Tuesday week—three days before Christmas—His Excellency the Governor will open the Broach Exhibition. The ceremonial will be an event in the annals of Broach and will raise that quiet town, for a few weeks, to something of its ancient importance. The right bank of the broad Nerbudda will be once more thronged by a varied crowd, the town will be enlivened by festivities, and the pockets of the inhabitants will be replenished by contributions from the peaceful invaders. "Peace hath her victories," and the Broach Exhibition will be one. During the centuries which have elapsed since the town was founded, like most Indian cities it has been subjected to alternate calamity and prosperity, has been the prize of diverse conquerors, has belonged to Guzerat, has been incorporated in the Mogul Empire, has been the seat of a Dutch factory, has been under the sway of the Peishwa and of Scindia, and has been twice stormed by British soldiers. For more than half a century the town has enjoyed the tranquillity that follows submission to British power, and in recent years the increasing demand for cotton in all European States has had the effect of restoring to Broach a part of its old activity and trade. Never, in the course of its chequered existence, has it been called upon to welcome an inroad of visitors more likely to increase its present wealth and stimulate its growing prosperity. Mr. Hope will have some reward for his strenuous and sustained exertions when he sees the show he has prepared in the chief town of his Collectorate, opened by the representative of the Queen, and filled by thousands of curious and admiring crowds.

But to consider the Exhibition merely in its bearing on the fortunes of Broach would be to take a narrow view of the enterprise. Although many persons, irritated by the abuses attending Exhibitions, are disposed to think they do little, if any good, yet the balance of testimony probably tells in favour of those who advocate them. Indeed, ever since Prince Albert called the nations to compete in Hyde Park, seventeen years ago, his example has been assiduously followed, not only in Europe, but all over the world. It has rained Exhibitions. The first was, as an agreeable and instructive resort, a prodigious success; and those most competent to judge declare that it has produced extensive, useful, and enduring effects on arts and manufactures. It certainly gave London the pretty Museum at South Kensington, and stimulated the enormous increase of houses north, south, and west of Hyde Park. To it, also, may be traced indirectly, the new Horticultural Gardens, and, directly, the Hall of Science now being built opposite the Lantern under which the statue of the Prince Consort will repose. A certain impetus was also imparted to decorative art in the capital of the Empire, but we cannot say that the result upon the open places and thoroughfares is very encouraging. It has not prevented a hideous railway bridge from spoiling one of the few good views of St. Paul's, nor has it succeeded in making Trafalgar Square worthy of its grand site and surroundings. But, on the whole, we are led to believe that the effects of the several Exhibitions in England and on the Continent have been beneficial. They have brought rival nations into closer relations, stimulated the energies of manufacturers by revealing glaring defects or presenting better models, served, in some measure, to educate the workmen, who are always among the keenest inspectors of the articles displayed, promoted freer intercourse and friendly feelings all round; and, last, but not least, they have provided innocent recreation for tens of thousands who have none too much, and have lifted them, for brief seasons, out of the deadening influence of routine. An Exhibition in India ought to ensure all these advantages, and from the last named special benefits should spring. It is an universal complaint that, under our rule, the splendid or entertaining displays in which the people can take part by being present, are far too rare. No doubt there is much difficulty in deciding what kind of shows we could invent for popular amusement, and we are afraid that the hardness of the task drives our rulers from attempting to face and overcome it. But prudence dictates the attempt, and courage would make a trial. The Broach Exhibition may be regarded as one of those experiments, but it is far too useful to be quite successful. Nevertheless by attracting numbers of the native community from near and far, and showing them specimens of their own labours side by side with the products of European skill, curiosity may be aroused, interest excited, and seeds sown which may spring up and bear fruit in the coming years. At the worst the Exhibition ought to be amusing enough to impart present gratification, and impressive enough to be remembered for many years in the towns and villages on both sides of the Nerbudda.

IT will be seen from our local columns that the charge of criminal breach of trust preferred against Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt by the Municipality has been withdrawn.

WE learn from the "Sindian" that Sir William Merewether was to return to Kurrachee, from the districts, in time to proceed to Bombay by the steamer of the 16th instant, to meet Lord Mayo.

WE observe that the Viceroy and Governor General in Council has notified that in conformity to the spirit of the resolution of the Foreign Department, No. 1140, dated 14th November 1866, Political Agents and Superintendents, accredited to the several native States under the Bombay Government, are entitled to take precedence, within their respective charges, of all military officers, except the Commander-in-Chief of India, and the Commanders-in-Chief of the Subordinate Presidencies.

WE ("Sindian") hear that Sir George Malcolm proceeds to Hydrabad and Jacobabad on the 1st January to take his annual inspection of the troops in those stations.

WE observe that the 2nd Punjab Infantry, from Abbottabad, have relieved the 3rd Regiment at Kohat, and that the 3rd Punjab Infantry commenced its march from Kohat *en route* to Abbottabad on the 1st instant.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor General met at Government House, Calcutta, on the 4th inst., when the bill to define and amend the law of evidence was referred to a select committee, with instructions to report in two months.

IT appears that as the steamer "Penang," from Bombay, was nearing Kurrachee at about 2 A.M. on Thursday last, some part of the machinery connected with the shaft broke, and the "Mahratta" proceeded to the Persian Gulf in her place.

THE "Englishman" hears that the Viceroy has sanctioned the request of Lieutenant Colonel P. P. L. O'Connell, Officiating Accountant General, P. W. D., to be allowed to draw, in addition to his civil pay of Rs. 2,000 per mensem, his pay in the Military Department and a deputation allowance of Rs. 200 per mensem.

THE "Sindian" mentions that the "James Childs" has been attached at the suit of Hormusjee Pestonjee Dubash. The captain was ordered by the bailiff to leave the ship, which is now in the chief officer's charge. The claim amounts to about Rs. 10,000, and is for advances for labour in getting the vessel off the coast at the mouth of the Indus.

THE "Madras Times" of the 4th inst. says—"A rather serious accident occurred to Mr. E. Barclay, a member of the firm of Barclay, Pritchard and Barclay, solicitors, on Wednesday evening last. It appears that while Mr. Barclay was driving across the island his horse became unmanageable and ran away. Fearing the results of a collision with the bullock-carts and stray heaps of laterite, Mr. Barclay jumped from his buggy into the road, and in doing so dislocated his knee, and received injuries in the back. He was at once conveyed to the General Hospital."

THE WATER SUPPLY.

As we anticipated, our contemporary is unable to furnish the dates of certain statements which he says he made and we made about the water supply. The inference is that they do not exist; and this inference is strengthened by the fact that our contemporary does not himself know how long since the passages were printed; for first he names "three months ago" and next "two months ago." The reference to courtesy is irrelevant; we never asked, we do not look for it; but we shall always show it towards any opponent who does not wilfully put himself beyond the pale, and whose conduct in controversy does not demand exemplary chastisement.

BOMBAY TO LONDON VIA BRINDISI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

[*Concluded from yesterday's Gazette.*]

FROM Rome to Florence is another easy journey by rail of 12 hours. The scenery between the two cities is sufficiently beautiful to merit the sacrifice of the day, but if in a hurry the homeward-bound traveller can again do it in a night and reach the Italian capital at 8 A.M.

Rome, by its associations, its ancient renown, its fallen greatness, and numberless spots of interest enthralls the intellect as no other city can, but Naples and Florence enthrall the senses and captivate the imagination far more by their natural beauties. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more lovely valley than that where the Medicean city is situated, surrounded by vine-crowned hills, and watered by the silver Arno. Florence seems created for a residence of luxury and enjoyment. We poor Indian exiles feel keenly this, as our thoughts turn back to Bombay, its lack of amusement, its monotonous round of daily life, and its want of nearly everything but natural beauty and good climate to make existence enjoyable.

But let us not moralise on poor old Bombay. There are many worse places in the world, if there are many better. Let us continue our homeward journey. Two days will do for Florence, the Uffizi and Pitti galleries, a promenade to the Cascine, and a long visit to Michael Angelo's great unfinished work, the tombs of those princely pioneers of Eastern commerce, the Medicis. In Florence are the Titian Venuses, the two most famous Madonnas of Raphael, the celebrated Venus de Medicis, the Perseus of Benvenuto Cellini and the David of Michael Angelo. Don't omit to look well, too, at Raphael's Vision of St. Ezekiel, a very small gem, priceless in value, and unequalled in execution.

It is interesting to observe the different characteristics of each European capital. In Naples coral shops and maccaroni makers appear to preponderate; in Rome every other building is a church; in Florence there appears to be an unlimited quantity of lottery offices, covered with announcements of lucky numbers, and which offices appear to do a lucrative business, as they are always full. In Venice everybody seems to deal in mosaics and photography, and very good and cheap they are too, as a rule, far better than anywhere else. In Milan the sale of red Russia leather articles seems unlimited, as at Vienna. In Paris every second house is a café or a restaurant; and in London, a gin palace or alehouse. By the bye, a hint while I think of it. Lay in a store of gloves at Naples; they are very cheap, 2 frs. 25c., or 1s. 9d., and very good, quite equal to what we pay 3s. and 3s. 6d. for in London, and four rupees in old Bombay. But I am digressing once more, like a stranger in the Matheran labyrinths. From Florence it is easy to reach Paris in a day and a half or two days, but I went on to Milan. Why not? said I to myself confidentially, why not go the entire swine at once? and Paris can be reached far more pleasantly *via* Milan, the Lakes, and Switzerland, than by Turin and Mont Cenis, at about an equal cost. So I went on to Milan by rail through Bologna and Piacenza, and I advise you most strongly to do likewise. The railroad from Florence to Bologna passes through the loveliest scenery in Italy. There are on this line 49 tunnels—which, it is true, is a drawback; but the glimpses of mountain scenery and fertile valleys between each exclusion from light only come the more gratefully. There are spots on this line very like the view from Khandalla reversing station, with the addition of white houses and small castles, nestled in luxuriant vines and olive groves.

Milan is reached from Florence in ten hours. You all know about the famous white marble Duomo, the Taj of Italy, so I won't dilate upon its marvellous beauty. Only don't omit to make the ascent, as the view from the top is really splendid. The Picture Gallery has some good masters of the Italian school, and is well worth a visit. English capital, in the shape of a company called "The City of Milan Improvement Association, Limited," has constructed a magnificent gallery, a small crystal palace, from the Cathedral to La Scala, which is the finest thing of the sort in the world. I strongly advise all the shareholders to go and see it, for, from what I hear, that is about all the interest they are likely to get for their money. This however is better than, like us poor Bombay ducks, having nothing to show at all for our rupees, and a heavy call to pay into the bargain, and it must be very gratifying to think that your money entitles you to the gratitude of the lovely Milanese who go about with charming little black lace veils, and play the deuce with any susceptible old Indian heart.

Need I say—go to La Scala? The ballet there is the most perfect in Europe, far superior to the opera houses of Paris and London for beauty, grace, and harmony. The orchestra is admirable, and I don't think in a hundred danseuses there was an ugly face, a badly shaped leg, or an ungraceful form! What other city could boast as much, I should like to know?

From Milan there is a choice of routes homewards: there's the Mont Cenis, the Simplon, the Splugen, the Mont St. Gothard, and there is Genoa and Marseilles by steamer. If you listen to me, choose the Lago Como and the St. Gothard to Lucerne, Bale, and Paris; but all are equally beautiful. When I reached Milan last time, it was just after those dreadful inundations which had half drowned Northern Italy, ruined the unhappy inhabitants, and stopped the railways and the roads with stern impartiality. I got to Lake Como, but was compelled to return to Milan, and the only route open was *via* Turin and the Mont Cenis; so I did as the late Mr. Hobson would have done, and came home that way.

I used to look upon the Bhore Ghaut as a feat in engineering. I don't now. I think nothing of it, sir, after Mr. Fell's railway—nothing!

Talk about a gradient of 1 in 35! Bosh! What do you think of 1 in 12? It's a regular case of going upstairs; and yet I verily believe there is less actual danger in the "système Fell" than in any level line. If I were an engineer and could discuss these matters, I would give you my reasons, but I am an ignoramus. All I know is that, with curves like a horse-shoe constantly recurring, and a road—by the bye the rails are actually laid on the old coach road—a good deal steeper than the steps to Parbuttee, the train climbed the Italian side of Mont Cenis without a jerk. True the locomotive puffed and snorted like an asthmatic old Indian ascending the Vendome Column in Paris, but it did its work none the less well and easily. I can't say I liked the descent on the other side of the Alps. We went like a car in the pneumatic railway tube at the Crystal Palace, or a couple of sweethearts down One Tree Hill at Greenwich. It wasn't pleasant, and I quite understood the feelings of an unhappy foreign lady opposite to me, who had got out her prayer-book, crossed her hands, and shut her eyes. I fancy none of us were sorry when we reached the bottom of the incline, although we all of course concurred in proclaiming it a most admirable invention, and Mr. Fell one of the lights of progress and discovery.

Mont Cenis to Paris is a direct line now by railway, in about 15 hours, and as you all know Paris, I need not delay there, but will consider that we have reached the goal.

Now, you will say, how about cost? My reply is, that the whole journey can be done comfortably and easily under £100, or about the same as *via* Marseilles. Here you have a note of the expense :—

		£.	s.
Bombay to Suez	1st Class	60	0
Suez to Alexandria	„	2	12
Alexandria to Naples	„	11	4
Naples to Rome	2nd Class	1	1
Rome to Florence	„	1	5
Florence to Milan	„	1	10
Milan to Paris	1st Class	4	15
Paris to London	2nd Class	2	0
Ten days' stay at Naples, Rome, Florence, and Milan, say at £1 per day		10	0
		94	7

You will observe that I make a liberal allowance in putting £1 per day for cost of stay in each city, for hotels are not dear in Italy, and 10 to 11 shillings will cover bed, breakfast, dinner, and attendance in the best. The rest of the sovereign will pay guide, entries to places where a fee is charged, and sundries, such as carriages &c. Of course my plan does not, is not intended to, apply to lac-wallahs, Civil Servants at 3,000 rupees per mensem on privilege leave, or successful speculators returning home with pockets full of money. My object is to show those who do not wish, or cannot afford, to spend more than the ordinary amount of passage money, say,

	£	s.
To Marseilles per P. & O.	84	10
Marseilles to London	6	14
	£91	4

that for a trifle more they can give themselves an unequalled treat, and while gratifying the noblest and best feelings of a cultivated intellect, they can by thus going through Italy, at a simple cost of ten or twelve days' delay, graduate their arrival into the inclement and capricious changes of our own dearly-loved but anything but favoured climate.

W. G.

London, October, 1868.

THE FAMINE.

PROCLAMATIONS IN NATIVE STATES.

THE *Gazette of India* of the 5th instant publishes for general information the following Proclamations issued by the States of Meywar, Bhurtpore, Tonk, and Kerowlee, and by the Chiefs of Ulwur and Kishengurh :—

PROCLAMATION BY LIEUT. COL. R. H. KEATINGE, C.S.I., V.C., Agent Governor General, Rajpootana, and Commissioner of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, dated 1st October 1868.

Be it known to all the bunyas, mahajuns, and grain dealers of the districts of Ajmere and Mhairwarra, that I have received a kyfeeut from the vakeel of Kishengurh to the effect that no transit duties shall be levied on grain passing through the Kishengurh State, and it is herein notified for general information.

Abstract translation of a Kyfeeut from the Vakeel of Kishengurh.

Owing to the failure of the past rains and the prevalent famine, His Highness the Maharaja of Kishengurh is pleased to order, for the general comfort of the people, that no transit duties will be levied for a period of one year, on grain brought from any country into the Ajmere District, passing through the Kishengurh State.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS HIGHNESS MAHARAJA MUDDUN, PAL DEB OF KEROWLEE, G.C.S.I., dated 26th September 1868.

Owing to the failure of crops the price of grain in these days has risen to famine rates, and its importation from other countries is considerably reduced; consequently there is apprehension of distress prevailing amongst the poor. To avert this impending evil we must devise some means to encourage the importation of grain and thus save the people from starvation. The most effectual remedy for this seems to be the removal of all restrictions on the grain trade.

Taking the abovementioned circumstances into consideration, I remit for a period of one year, all duties on the export and import of grain in the Kerowlee State.

It is hereby announced to the traders, &c., that they are at liberty to import and export grain without paying any duty whatever.

All the hereditary landholders, zemindars, jagheerdars, patails, putwarrees, servants of the Raj, and customs officials have been strictly warned to act according to the orders conveyed in this proclamation. Any one found guilty of levying duty on grain, or placing any restriction on its trade, shall be severely punished.

PROCLAMATION BY THE REGENCY COUNCIL OF BHURTPORE dated 6th October 1868.

At the suggestion of the Political Agent, it is hereby announced that all taxes on grain in the Bhurtpore territory have been remitted for a period of six months from this date.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAO RAJA OF ULWAR.

In order to relieve the distress prevailing on account of the present famine, it is thought proper that traders of the British territory carrying grain from one country to another and passing through the Ulwur State should be exempted from transit duties for the current year.

Thinking that the customs contractors will suffer a loss by this remission, it is proposed to recompense them by reducing the amount of their contract proportionately.

With this view, it is very necessary to ascertain the weight of the grains thus passed free, and the name of the trader carrying it.

It is hereby announced that traders carrying grain from British districts, and passing through the Ulwur State, will be exempted from transit duties, and that it will be necessary for such traders to bring with them an invoice showing the weight and species of grain, the name of the person to whom the grain belongs, names of the places whence it is brought and whither carried. They should, after showing the same to the district officials, furnish them with its copy, in order that the custom contractors may be recompensed accordingly.

PROCLAMATION BY HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARANA OF OODEYPORE, dated Kaik Sudi 3, Sumbut 1925 (A. D. 19th September 1868).

Be it known to all the jagheerdars, kamdars of the khalsa, bhoomias, patails, and putwarrees, &c., that hitherto, owing to the prevalent scarcity, there has been a restriction on the exportation of grain from this State.

But no advantage has been derived from this, and, moreover, it seems a matter of question, if such prohibition be made every where, how it will be possible for the inhabitants to obtain food for themselves.

Under these circumstances it is hereby ordered that traders are at liberty to deal in grain as usual, and they can bring and sell cereals from wherever it may appear to them most profitable.

And as it is the order of the British Government to remove all restrictions, it is hoped that the other States will also do the same.

PROCLAMATION BY THE TONK DURBAR, dated 13th October 1868.

Owing to the failure of the past rains, the price of grain in this and in the surrounding States has risen to famine rates, and there is, in consequence, much general distress amongst the poor.

Any restrictions on the grain trade, or transit duties levied thereon, cannot but tend to increase the distress by enhancing prices. In this view import duty on cereals as well as all restriction on export have already been abolished in this State; and it is now further determined to remit all export and transit duties, so that the grain trade may be absolutely free.

This arrangement will remain in force so long as the famine may unhappily last.

THE PROPOSED RAILWAY TO PESHAWUR.

THE Chief Engineer of the projected Lahore and Peshawur Railway was, according to the *Pioneer*, recently telegraphed to by the Punjab Government to delay his departure from England for a sufficient time to enable him to arrange for the iron-work of all the bridges. There seemed doubts, however, whether the telegram could reach before he left.

THE EXPECTED BONUS TO RETIRING FIELD OFFICERS.

THERE seem to be considerable doubt in military circles whether a bonus will be offered to field officers to retire, but we hear that a retiring scheme, which included a bonus, prepared by an officer of the Madras Army, was forwarded to the Supreme Government, and was favourably received sometime ago, Sir John Lawrence is said to have recommended it to the Secretary of State.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE G. I. P. & EAST INDIAN RAILWAYS.

THE deputations of Railway and Government officials concerned in the East Indian and Great Indian Peninsula Railways, which met at Jubbulpore some days back to consult upon certain points connected with the future joint working of the through traffic to Bombay, decided, as we find from the *Pioneer*, that the terminal station at that station for both lines should be constructed by the East Indian Railway Company, and be worked eventually by the same Company's staff. It is believed that no arrangement was come to with regard to the proposal for a loan to the G. I. P. Company of a sufficient quantity of rolling-stock to facilitate the opening of a portion of the line below Jubbulpore, now almost ready for traffic, but still separated from the main portion by unfinished bridge works, which may take a couple of years or so yet to complete.

ALLOWANCES UNDER THE MILITARY FURLOUGH RULES OF 1868.

IN a letter to the Government of India, dated 28th October 1868, the Secretary of State for India intimates that "considering the increased furlough allowances which will be drawn under the Furlough Rules of 1868, it has been determined that the practice now existing of granting advances of pay to officers on their return to duty, shall be discounted in the case of those officers who may choose the 1868 Rules, who will, consequently, on return to duty, be paid up to the date of embarkation only."

FURLOUGH PAY AND ALLOWANCES TO MAJORS-GENERAL.

A LETTER from the Secretary of State for India to the Government of India, dated the 28th October last, says—"I have to express my approval of the decision reported in your letter No. 315 of the 18th August 1868, that, under the Furlough Rules of 1868, an unemployed Major General of the Staff Corps will be entitled to half of the Indian pay* and allowances he would have drawn had he remained in India, that is, if, during the three years a Major General is entitled to Indian pay unemployed, he takes leave (not exceeding a period of two years), he can draw 50 per cent. of his Indian pay during such leave. If an officer in this position takes leave to Europe during the first two years of the unemployed term of three years, and returns to India by the expiration of the two years' leave he will continue to draw his Indian pay and allowances for a third year. If he remains in Europe he will revert to the English rate of pay, viz., 25 shillings a day."

* Rs. 1,295-5.

OFFICERS' PAY.

WITH a view to remove the inconvenience at present experienced by officers of the Royal Artillery and of the Line Regiments by the temporary interruption of the issue of their pay when transferred from a battery or corps on the Indian to a battery or corps on the British establishment, His Excellency the Governor General in Council, with the concurrence of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, is pleased to direct that in future the British pay of rank shall be issued in India to such officers up to the date of embarkation for Europe, together with an advance of one and a half months' or 45 days' pay when they may proceed by the overland route, or with an advance of three months' (or 90 days') pay, when they may proceed round the Cape. Those who may proceed to the Colonies will receive pay and advance of pay as if proceeding to Europe round the Cape. These advances will be adjusted in the usual manner through the India Office with the War Office. This order is applicable to the three Presidencies.—*Gazette of India.*

CENTRAL ASIAN TRADE.

THE Yarkandi merchants at the Palampore Fair have, as a rule, only purchased samples of green tea to take back with them in order to fill the Central Asian market. If they should find that a profit can be made, they will of course come back to next year's Fair, in numbers. Strange to say, the China green teas coloured with Prussian blue, and very slightly adulterated with opium, is what they prefer. The planters of the Kangra Valley manufactured a few samples for them according to their tastes, with which they were perfectly satisfied. Mr. Forsyth, the originator of the Fair, seems decidedly to have met the success which his endeavours for the revival of Central Asian trade so eminently deserve.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

BOMBAY.

THE Chief Secretary to Government, Mr. F. S Chapman, is expected to arrive here by the next mail steamer.

HIS Highness the Raja of Jumkhundee is expected here in a day or two, *en route* to attend the forthcoming Broach Exhibition.

IN quoting Captain Tryon's letter to the Admiralty regarding the excellent service done at Annesley Bay by two members of the late Indian Navy, we yesterday erroneously spelt the name of Lieutenant Dawes, making it appear as if it referred to a Lieut. Davies.

THE charge of defamation of character preferred against Hetcooverbaee, woman, and others, by Mr. Chubeeldass Lulloobhoy, which was to come on for further hearing yesterday before the Acting Chief Magistrate, has been further adjourned till Wednesday, the 16th instant.

THE Political Resident in the Persian Gulf has forwarded to Government, with reference to previous correspondence on the subject, copy of a telegram received from Mr. Alison, announcing the withdrawal by the Shah of the interdict upon the exportation of silver coin from Persia.

A REWARD of Rs. 2,000, as will be seen from an advertisement, is offered by the Commissioner of Police to any person who shall give information leading to the recovery of a large quantity of valuable jewellery stolen from Messrs. Soundy & Co.'s premises between Saturday evening and Monday morning last, and to the detection and conviction of the thieves.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the Coroner's office, Dhobie Talao, touching the death of Dewkee, woman, who was run over by a bullock cart at Bardes Street on the 27th ult. and severely hurt, and was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where she died on Friday last. The jury found that the deceased had died of tetanus following an accident. No blame attached to the driver of the cart.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 479, of these 320 were Hindoos, of whom 209 were males; 28 Mussulmans, 15 being males; 122 Parsees, 45 being males; 7 Christians, 5 being males; and 2 of other castes, none being males. With regard to ages there were 110 under ten years of age, 73 under twenty, 235 between twenty and forty, 22 between forty and sixty, and 9 upwards of sixty. Out of the 479 patients treated, 220 were cured, 193 absented, and 66 are remaining under treatment.

THE s. s. *Arabia*, Captain Ballantine, from Calcutta, arrived yesterday with the following passengers :—Major Campbell, Lieut. Macleverty, Lieut. Fitzroy, Dr. O'Halloran, Mr. G. S. Mackenzie, Lieut. W. J. Coussmaker, Mr. Allan Davidson, Mr. G. Greig, Captain and Mrs. Lyon and two children, Miss Murray, Surgeon-Major Ranken, Mr. F. Lloyd, Mr. J. S. Rimington, Mr. M. Rimington, Mr. F. E. Richmond, Lieut. and Mrs. Balfour, Mr. Reade, Mr. Robert Ewing. Government details—117 men and women of the Madras R. H. A., 34 children, 80 camp followers, and 33 women and children.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. John Connon, one Tookaram Khundoojee was charged at the instance of Ayelajee Tubbajee, with enticing away the complainant's wife and having illicit intercourse with her. The complainant is a dealer in vegetables, and the prisoner his relative by marriage. His wife, by name Rungee, was living with him till within twelve days ago, and she left his house without his consent. During prosecutor's absence from Bombay in search for his wife, she was brought back to his house, and from what she stated to him he believed that the defendant had enticed her away with intent that he might have illicit intercourse with her. His Worship adjourned the case for further enquiry till Wednesday, the 16th instant.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE CASE AGAINST YESHWUNTRAO BULWUNT.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Nana Morojee, Mr. McCulloch, barrister, instructed by Mr. Leathes, appeared and withdrew the charge of criminal breach of trust laid against Yeshwuntrao Bulwunt by Mr. Maidment, Controller of Municipal Accounts. Mr. Maidment, it was stated, is still very ill, and it will probably be necessary that he should leave Bombay for six months or so. His illness has prevented the proper investigations being made to support the charge, and for that reason the prosecution has been withdrawn—for the present. A report of what passed will appear in to-morrow's issue.

BENCH OF JUSTICES.

THE adjourned meeting of the Bombay Justices of the Peace was held yesterday in the Durbar Room, Town Hall—Mr. C. E. Chapman in the chair. The previous meeting, it will be remembered, was adjourned till yesterday in order that the report of the select committee on the revision of establishments might be in the hands of the Justices before the estimates of expenditure came on for consideration. It was yesterday stated that the report would not be ready for another week, and it was agreed to proceed with the estimates which would not be affected by the report of the committee. Several items of expenditure having been passed, some discussion took place regarding the financial position of the Municipality, in the course of which Mr. Crawford said he wished to correct a misapprehension which existed, namely, that the debts of the Municipality had during the last three months jumped from 8 lakhs to 20 lakhs. As to the present position of the Municipality Mr. Crawford said he had for a long time past shared the views which have been expressed by the editor of the *Bombay Gazette* regarding the necessity of an independent inquiry into the condition of the Municipality, and that he had asked the Government to institute such an enquiry.

We defer our report till to-morrow.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS.

THE left wing Poona Horse arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning from Kurrachee per the s.s. *Dacca* and transports *Atmosphere* and *Yorrick*. These troops came from Jacobabad, and reached Kurrachee on the 24th November; and on the 2nd of this month they were inspected by Sir George Malcolm Major-General commanding the Division, who afterwards issued the following order on the occasion of the corps departing from Sind :—

"Colonel Phayre, C.B., has, in Frontier Force Orders, spoken in the highest terms of the conduct and services of the wing of the Poona Horse, under command of Captain LaTouche, during the period they have been at Jacobabad.

"Sir Henry Green, late Commandant Frontier Field Force, was no less pleased with them, remarking the cheerful and ready manner in which they adapted themselves to the frontier duties.

"The Major-General has been often associated with the Poona Horse, on service, both in field and quarters, and knows well their high character, which he is glad to see so well maintained.

"The behaviour of all ranks during the year and more, they have served in this division, has been most satisfactory, and the Major-General begs Captain La-Touche, his officers and men, will accept his thanks for their assistance in maintaining good order and discipline."

The wing then left for Bombay in the following strength :—3 officers, 191 men, 167 public and 12 privates followers, 179 horses, 100 ponies, and 14 bullocks. They will be encamped at Dadur for some time. The officers in command are Captain A. D. LaTouche (with Mrs. D. LaTouche and child), Lieutenant and Adjutant C. M. Erskine and Assistant-Surgeon [illegible].

THE A-D Battery R. H. A. arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday from [illegible] per the s.s. *Arabia*. The battery is commanded by Captain [illegible], [illegible] Major, and the following is the strength :—[illegible] officers, 100 rank and file, 17 women, [illegible] children, [illegible] native followers and 20 women—total [illegible]. They disembarked and left by special train last night for Poona, whence they will proceed to Deolalee.

THE Sind Horse are expected to arrive at Bombay from Poona and sail for Kurrachee by the s. s. *Dacca* (which arrived here yesterday) as soon as that vessel is ready for the troops.

WE understand that the order for a troop of the 3rd Light Cavalry to proceed from Poona to Bombay has been countermanded. It was presumed that these men were intended for escort duty in Bombay, and we believe that that duty will now be performed by a troop of the Poona Horse which arrived here yesterday from Kurrachee.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

WEDNESDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE NEWTON.)

Baee Premkor, daughter of Ambaram Keerparam, vs. Bhikha Kullianjee.

THIS was a special appeal from the decision of Mr. C. G. Kemball, Judge of the District of Surat, in appeal No. 61 of 1868, reversing the decree of the Moonsiff of Surat, Mr. Cowasjee Eduljee. The original suit was by Bhikha to compel his wife Baee Premkor, the defendant, to go and live in his house. The defence was that the plaintiff had been suffering from violent leprosy and syphilis for two years, and that she could not go and live with him without endangering her health or her life. The Moonsiff threw out the claim on the ground that it would, under the circumstances, be cruel to compel the wife to go and live with her husband. The Judge, however, reversing this decree, remanded the case for retrial, and the following is his judgment :—

"The point for consideration is whether the decision of the lower court is in accordance with the Hindu Law and with the evidence. There seems to be no doubt whatever that the plaintiff is afflicted with leprosy and syphilis. Indeed, he does not attempt to deny the fact, so that the real issue to which the Moonsiff should have addressed his consideration was, whether the diseased state of a husband (Hindoo) justifies his wife in refusing to reside with him. The Moonsiff appears to have considered that, under the circumstances, it would be cruel to order the female defendant to return to her husband, and therefore threw out the suit. But this does not appear to me to be a proper way of adjudicating upon the claim. The plaintiff is entitled to have it tried on its merits, apart from any question of expediency; and this can only be done by the Court's determining the question whether, by the Hindu law, or the custom of the caste of the parties, a husband, diseased as the plaintiff is, is debarred from demanding that his wife shall live with him. I observe that the plaintiff prays that his wife may be compelled to have connection with him; but it is beyond the power of the Court to grant such a prayer. It may compel a man and wife to live under the same roof, but it cannot constrain them to have intercourse with each other, nor to live together on terms of conjugal affection—for reasons which are obvious."

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas, for the appellant :—The decision of the Lower Court is opposed to Hindu Law. He cited I. Strange on Hindu Law, p. 47; II. Strange pp. 52-53; Colebrook's remarks; II. Colebrook's Digest, p. 164, book 4th, verse 151; Grady on Hindu Law, p. 12; and Manu, ch. IX. s. 78 and 79.

Mr. Dhirajlal Mathurdas for the respondent said—The Hindu Law provides for leaving a wife, but not for a husband being left. II. Colebrook's Digest, p. 414, section 62, and idem 426, verse 102.

The Chief Justice, in giving judgment, said—The effect of the plaint being to compel the defendant to go and live with the plaintiff as his wife, the suit is, what is ordinarily called, for the restitution of conjugal rights. It is found as a matter of fact that the plaintiff is suffering from leprosy and syphilis, and this is again found to be a disease of such a character that the defendant could not live with the plaintiff without being in extreme danger to her health. In this case, the parties are Hindoos, and leprosy is regarded by them as most loathesome. The Judge says—"The Moonsiff appears to consider that, under the circumstances, it would be cruel to order the female defendant to return to her husband, and therefore threw out the suit; but this does not appear to me to be a proper way of adjudicating upon the claim." But we are of opinion that the Moonsiff took a very sensible view of the matter, since where there is cruelty the Court ought not to interfere. Though our Courts are not bound by the English decisions, still they are a good guide. In England, cruelty is a sufficient answer to a claim for [illegible]. In the present case [illegible] plaintiff is afflicted w[illegible] rity that a suit, und[illegible] allowed; and we are [illegible] allowed. The Judge [illegible] distinction between [illegible] and living in the [illegible] think there is n[illegible] all to her husband, [illegible] and not a servant o[illegible] house. The Judge need not have gone beyond the plaint and awarded what was not claimed, viz., to compel the wife to go to her husband as a servant. We, therefore, reverse the decree of the lower appellate Court, and confirm that of the first instance with costs. The appellant to have the costs of this appeal.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

THE DAVID SASSOON INDUSTRIAL AND REFORMATORY INSTITUTION.

In September last year the Secretary of State for India, having heard that a juvenile reformatory had for some years existed at Bombay, sent a despatch to the Government of India requesting that it would obtain, and forward to him, a full report as to the history and working of the institution, and as to any light which the experience of its managers might throw on the general question regarding such institutions in India. A report was accordingly prepared by Mr. Narayen Pandoorung, the acting secretary of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, which was forwarded to Government by Mr. John Connon, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Institution. This being one of the most necessary and useful institutions in Bombay, a short resumé of its history, taken from the report and working, may be read with interest. A nucleus of a juvenile reformatory was first formed in Bombay in 1843, through the exertions of the late Dr. Buist. Finding that destitute orphans and vagrants numbering from 200 to 300 boys were yearly taken up by the police in Bombay, Dr. Buist established in that year what may be termed a Ragged School at Sewree, supported by private contributions, with the express object of affording for such orphans and vagrants an asylum where they might not only be fed but trained to some useful trade, which might enable them in after-life to earn their bread by honest industry, and thus constitute them useful members of society. On the repeated and urgent representations of Dr. Buist to secure for the school the benefit of professional superintendence, the late Court of Directors allowed in 1850 the services of a second class engineer on the *Sesostris*, to be employed as superintendent and instructor in the school. Under this Government engineer, the school received for the first time a regular organization with definite objects which were—1st, The reformation of the many juvenile delinquents, arrested from time to time by the police, and 2nd, The encouragement of apprenticeship amongst the working classes; and the introduction of better implements than those commonly used in India. With the exception of a donation of Rs. 5,000 from Government, and the loan at first of a second class and afterwards of a third class engineer for about two years, the maintenance of the school was provided for several years by subscriptions from the public, and its management was consequently in the hands of private individuals. As is generally the case with institutions which have to depend for their existence upon public charity, much difficulty was experienced in raising adequate funds for the support of the school; and this difficulty, added to the want of a suitable building, had hitherto greatly impeded the success of the institution. Fortunately, however, at this critical period in 1857, when the institution stood in urgent need of funds to meet its immediate wants, and to ensure its stability for the future, the sons of the late Mr. David Sassoon, a highly respectable Jewish merchant in Bombay, came forward, in a letter bearing date the 27th March of that year, with the following very liberal offer of their assistance qualified by certain conditions. Messrs. Sassoon offered—*First*, To convey to Government for the purpose of the school a house and premises situated in the native town near the Chunam Kiln, and in every way suitable for the institution, as also to make any repairs and alterations thereto which might be necessary; *Secondly*, To make over to Government a sum of Rs. 30,000, on which interest at the highest Government rate was to be allowed and appropriated towards the support of the school. The conditions proposed by them as the basis of the above offer were—*First*, That Government should either grant permanently to the school the services of an engineer or pay the salary of such engineer; *Second*, That Government should contribute towards the school an annual amount equal to the interest allowed on the above deposit of Rs. 30,000; *Third*, That the school should be placed under Government inspection; *Fourth*, That Government permit the school to be designated after the name of the late Mr. David Sassoon; and, *Fifth*, The workshops of the school be closed on Saturday. The terms on which this munificent offer was accepted were that the schools, which would be denominated the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, should be managed by a committee of twelve trustees, of which two members were to be appointed by Messrs. Sassoon, six by the Committee of the School of Industry, and four by Government. On 4th September 1867 Messrs Sassoon deposited their endowment in the Government treasury, from which date the school has been in receipt of Rs. 425 monthly, being the amount of the interest of the endowment and the Government contribution. In addition to its regular contribution, Government also sanctioned a special donation of Rs. 1,587-4-0 towards the liquidation of the school's previous liabilities. In accordance with the recommendations of a sub-committee appointed by the trustees on 13th November 1857, the departments of industry were at first restricted to carpentry, turning in wood, smithery, and tailoring, but to these were subsequently added moulding in brass, pottery, spinning and weaving, and in 1862 a painting branch was opened. Book instruction was also introduced, being limited for the time to elementary teaching in Marathi and Guzerathi for one day in the week, namely, Saturday and Sunday alternately, on which days the workshops are closed, the proposed scope being merely to enable the children to read. As in the industrial department, the course in the educational department was subsequently extended to reading, writing, and arithmetic according to the native system; and the report states that with very few exceptions the progress of the boys in book learning may be said to be above mediocrity. The average number of boys in the Institution for the last ten years has been 83, and the great bulk of those admitted were boys who had been sent by the Magistrates of Police on conviction for petty thefts. A few boys are apprenticed in the school by their parents or guardians for whom a small fee is charged. During 1860-61 the number of boys admitted into the Institution grew so unusualy large as to cause some financial embarrassment. To enable the Institution to meet the increased and heavy demands made upon it for the maintenance of its inmates, the managing committee suggested the expediency of the passing of a short enactment empowering the Magistrate when he sent a boy to an Industrial School, to order that an adequate provision should be made for his maintenance during the term of his residence there, either by his father or by assignment of an allowance from the proceeds of fines and fees levied in the Magistrate's Court. The proposed measure, which was deemed the best adapted to promote the object in view, was concurred in by the Director of Public Instruction, by whom it was submitted to Government with his strong recommendation. But as no action was taken upon it for a considerable length of time, and as an appeal to Government or the general public for the much needed pecuniary aid was for various reasons considered to be out of question, the committee were constrained on a deliberate consideration of the whole subject, to adopt the following resolution:—"That the existing state of the finances will not admit of the maintenance entirely at the expense of the Institution, of a larger number than 40 boys; that for the present that number be regarded as the maximum number to be admitted free of charge; and that the Secretary be requested to place himself in communication with the Magistrates of Police, for the purpose of obtaining suitable provision for the maintenance of the boys recently admitted into the Institution in excess of the above number, or of arranging for the cancelment of their contracts of apprenticeship." Acting under the authority of this resolution, the Secretary to the Managing Committee in February 1861 returned to the Senior Magistrate of Police 11 boys who had been sent to the Institution, on the ground of that number being in excess of the limit prescribed for admission in the resolution. This step led to an application to Government by the Magistrate for the grant of the allowance necessary for the maintenance of those boys. The application was very liberally responded to by Government, who not only sanctioned the grant of maintenance allowance for the 11 boys on whose behalf it was applied for, but also ordered that all lads sent in future to the Reformatory by the Police Magistrates, should be clothed and fed at the expense of Government as would be the case were they sent to the jail. The list of the articles made by the boys, without any assistance, may be interesting, viz., perambulators, meat and fruit safes, garden-seats and benches, children's cots, clothes racks, camp stools, gardener's trowels, forks and hooks, garden hoes and rakes, small shovels for transplanting flower roots, brass and iron hinges for boxes and shutters. Various plans for forming branch establishments or depots have at different times been suggested and abandoned, but to attain some of the objects contemplated to be derived from the formation of branch depots, an arrangement was made with the Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company, under which the company consented to employ a large number of the inmates of the Reformatory, that is, such as were too young, or were otherwise disqualified for useful employment in the workshops of the School. About thirty boys were thus daily told off for duty at the factory. They were divided into two parties, one of which attended the mills from 8 A.M. till noon, and the other from noon till evening. A small monthly allowance of Rs. 2 per head was at first paid to the Institution by the company, with a promise of increased remuneration in future. This arrangement continued in force for some years, and worked very satisfactorily, but it was unfortunately terminated [redacted], in consequence of the of the Institution of one , for a violent assault on mbers of the boys have yment in the railway rtment of Harbour De- found employment in is also stated that, be expected, the mo- mitted at the Reformatory of a very inferior type, yet the wholesome discipline maintained in the Institution, and the strict but judicious supervision exercised over it, have been attended with very satisfactory results in effecting the wished-for amelioration in the conduct of the boys generally, which has been represented in the printed periodical reports of the Institution to have been upon the whole remarkably good.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY COMMISSION.

PROCEEDINGS IN LONDON.

(SPECIALLY REPORTED.)

TUESDAY, 11TH NOVEMBER.

On the re-assembling of the Commissioners, Mr. Newmarch said—

Mr. President—Will you allow me to say a few words?

President—We are about to give our decision upon your application first, and we shall be happy to hear you afterwards. This is an application by several of the shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, soliciting to be allowed to appear before the Commissioners by counsel; and to be allowed to examine the witnesses to be produced before the Commissioners, and, if so advised, to produce evidence before the Commission. On the appointment of the President of the Commission, in May last, he caused circulars to be issued to the shareholders, and to the directors. The material part of the circular to the shareholders was as follows:—

> As in the memorial from certain shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, forwarded by you to the Secretary of State for India in Council, on the 2nd ultimo, serious charges of corruption were made against the Government directors of the Bank, I am directed to request that you will inform the shareholders of the appointment of this Commission, in order that they may take such steps as they may consider necessary for substantiating the charges above referred to.

The circular to the directors ran thus—

> I am also directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a memorial addressed to the Secretary of State by certain shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, and to draw your attention to paragraphs 29 and 69, in which serious charges are preferred against the Government directors. As the enquiry will relate to transactions of the bank for the period during which you were a Government director, I am directed to make this communication to you in order that you may take any steps which you may consider necessary with a view to your being personally present or being represented at that enquiry.

Shortly after the Commission was formed in India, they received the report of a committee of the English shareholders, from which it appeared that at a public meeting held on the 1st of May last, it was resolved unanimously—

> That this meeting, whilst regretting that the Secretary of State for India in Council, after, in the first instance, repudiating all ability, has now given the shareholders so little time *to substantiate the statements made in their memorial, feels confident that it is unnecessary to take any further active steps to do so*, as the Blue Book published subsequently to the presentation of the memorial not only confirms the same in every particular, but proves beyond doubt that the failure of the bank was caused by the misconduct of the directors, and that the Government directors could have prevented the same had they honestly discharged the duties imposed upon them by the trust which the Bombay Government had undertaken.

On the 10th of June last, the Commission was formally opened in Bombay, and on that occasion the President remarked as follows:—

> Notwithstanding these notices, if the public prints are to be credited, the shareholders who presented this memorial do not intend to be present at this investigation, and I have not yet received any assurance of any assistance from the directors. Under these circumstances it is obvious the enquiry differs considerably from a legal proceeding in which the plaintiff and defendant each prepares his own evidence and lays it before the Judge. In this case it is the duty of the Commissioners themselves to search for the evidence and to ascertain what witnesses are capable of giving evidence as to the several transactions, &c., &c.

Under these circumstances it is clear that the Commission not only wished, but expected, the several parties interested in this inquiry to be represented before them, and that according to the resolution of the shareholders their objection to that course was founded on the alleged shortness of the time allowed them for that purpose, and also on their entire satisfaction with the disclosures of the Blue Book, which in their opinion rendered such a step unnecessary. These objections have since been supplemented in one of the applications which we have received, and by the assertion that the shareholders have no means of ascertaining what latitude would be allowed them, or what means would be placed at their disposal. As to the first point, the Commission did not commence their examination of witnesses till a month after their arrival in Bombay, and the shareholders had as much, if not more, time than the Commission had to investigate the facts, for in addition to the time between the appointment of the Commission and the commencement of the enquiry, the shareholders had the benefit of all their previous investigations, and if they required more time, or if they did not know what latitude would be allowed them, or what means would be placed at their disposal, it is to be regretted that they did not apply for more time, or enquire as to the latitude and means which would be allowed them. Their neglect to take this step is no reason why the Commission should now re-open a matter which has been finally settled by the action and proceedings of all parties to the enquiry. But whatever the effect of the previous proceedings may have been, that application comes much too late, and the granting of it would operate most unjustly. The whole evidence has been seen by the Commissioners alone, and can now be seen by no one else. Many of the books and papers put in evidence were, after careful examination and perusal by the Commissioners, returned to the liquidators, assignees, and others in whose custody they were, and others were left in India by the Commissioners after carefully noting their contents. To bring home those books and papers would have been inconvenient and expensive, and a very harsh proceeding towards many of their owners in India; and the Commissioners having received no notice of such an application as this, and not requiring them further for their own use, returned and left them as before stated. To allow this application would be most unjust to the directors and the Government who are not represented before the Commissioners. It might also be objected to by the shareholders in India, who, judging from their conduct, there would probably dissent from the present application. The shareholders, the directors, and the Government have hitherto been content to leave their respective cases to the fairness of the Commission; and have not sought to interfere in the arrangement of the enquiry. A few of the shareholders, now that the enquiry is approaching completion, and when many of the chief points are established, seek to be allowed to cross-examine witnesses as to the failure of the bank generally, or, as Messrs. Graham and Lyde put it in their letter of the 3rd instant, "to interfere in the conduct of the enquiry so far as may appear necessary to get at the causes which, the shareholders consider, led to the failure of the bank;" and thus re-open the whole case. It is obvious that these enquiries would never end if such a course were allowed. If it were permitted, the large body of shareholders in India, and even some of the English shareholders, might wish to be separately represented, and might object to the course pursued by Messrs. Graham and Lyde. If it were allowed, the Commissioners would be obliged to stop further proceedings and serve all the directors in England and India, as well as the Government, with notice, in order that they might be represented also; and the whole enquiry would practically begin *de novo*. The enquiry here is only a continuation of that which commenced in India, and must be conducted in the same manner. For these reasons the Commissioners decline to allow the application.

Mr. Newmarch—Would you allow me, sir, to make a few remarks upon that?

President—No, I have given my judgment, and I cannot allow any remarks.

Mr. Newmarch—I wish to ask, in the first place, how far the Commissioners considered that the Blue Book was before them?

President—Of course it is before them, I cannot conceive how any doubt can arise on such a point.

Mr. Newmarch—Then, sir, with regard to the supposition that we wished to interfere with the Commission, I think that the Commissioners are under some little misapprehension. Our object was in no way to interfere with the Commission, but when the Commissioners had completed their examination to take up the examination on any points which the shareholders thought had not been sufficiently pursued and themselves to pursue them or to supplement them.

President—We need not enter into the question. I have read the very words of Messrs. Graham and Lyde's letter, and your application, which would enable you to re-open the whole case in the terms of the application. That is the case which we have decided.

Mr. Newmarch—My clients consider it to be of importance not to interfere in any way.

Mr. LeMessurier—On behalf of other shareholders, I may say that we defer to the decision of the Court.

President (to Mr. Newmarch)—If you have no further application to make I will say something to you. I shall be happy to tell you what I will concede, but I have made up my mind about it, and there is no use in arguing the matter further. At the conclusion of the examination of any witness, if you think that there is any point, or any question which you can suggest useful to the shareholders' case, as against the Government, it being confined to that point, we will consider that question, and if we think that it can be useful, we will put it for you.

Mr. Newmarch—Would the Commissioners allow me, before adopting that course, to see certain papers which they have before them?

President—We should very much object to let you see any papers except those which we read out.

Mr. Newmarch—The papers which I wish to see, sir, are those which I think the Commissioners would not object to my seeing, namely, the minutes of the directors. I am so very insufficiently instructed at present, from not being able to see those documents, that I am almost unable to suggest, in the interest of my clients, an examination which I think should be pursued.

President—I am sorry to say that we cannot part with those minutes, they are almost our *vade mecum*. We have to look at them every day ourselves.

Mr. Newmarch—I am going to confine my application to inspecting them on the days when the Commissioners do not sit.

President—I shall take most of them down to Brighton with me.

Mr. Newmarch—Would the Commissioners have any objection, so far to modify what they concede to me, as to do this that I should suggest questions when the Commissioners have closed their examination, and that I should have an opportunity beforehand of seeing what the witness has said?

President—No, we cannot recall the witnesses, thus putting them and the parties to very great expense. You must be prepared to put the questions at the time.

Mr. Newmarch—Would the Commissioners let me have a copy of the Bombay print?

President—I have sent one to you. We have no other. The parties in India were as much entitled to it as the committee of English shareholders. We have given them one. We sent one to your solicitor, which we hope you have got?

Mr. Newmarch—We have one.

MR. S. DOUGLAS BIRCH FURTHER EXAMINED.

Witness—You were asking yesterday about the Asiatic Bank; how the new shares were issued, and whether I could have got the shares unless I held old shares. President—That was the evidence before us in India. Witness—By this document you will find that an immense number were allotted to the public at a certain premium, in England and in India also. President—I suppose that the meaning of the evidence was, that they could not have got them at par, unless they had old shares? Before we go on with these loans, which we must take you through, I will ask you a few questions about the branches. With what object was the Kalbadavie branch opened? (A.) For the business of opening current accounts, in Kalbadavie I believe.—(Q.) Was it not intended originally that there should be a granting of discounts, cash credits, and loans, at that office? (A.) I think that they were to be referred to the head office.—(Q.) Was that your understanding of the principle upon which that branch was originally opened? (A.) Yes, I believe so.—(Q.) How came that office to be established? Was it established as a branch, or was it established as part of the head office? (A.) It was established as a branch there I believe.—(Q.) Then if it was established as a branch, it could hardly have been within the terms of the 41st section of the Act, which is—"It shall be lawful for the directors of the said Bank of Bombay, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, with the sanction of the Governor in Council of Bombay, to form such business relations with, and to establish branch banks or agencies at, such other places than Bombay as they may deem expedient for the interests of the said bank." There is, therefore, no power to establish any branch in Bombay. Did that strike you at all when you opened that branch? (A.) No.—(Q.) Did you not take any legal opinion as to that? (A.) I am not aware that I did. President—We got some information that there was a legal opinion taken, but we could not find it. Witness—There may have been, but I do not remember it.—(Q.) It was never suggested to you that the branch at Kalbadavie must be part of the head office, and managed by the secretary, and not considered a branch? (A.) I do not remember it. President—So as to avoid the effect of that section. The section provides that—"It shall be lawful for the directors of the said Bank of Bombay, and they are hereby authorized and empowered, with the sanction of the Governor in Council of Bombay, to form such business relations with, and to establish branch banks or agencies at, such other places than Bombay as they may deem expedient." You do not recollect any legal opinion being taken to that effect? (A.) I do not.—(Q.) You established it as a branch, and you got the sanction of the Government to establish it under the 41st section and no other? (A.) I do not remember whether the sanction of the Government was ever obtained. President—It was obtained. Witness—You are taking me back five years. President—It is hardly so much. It is four years and a few months. Will you look at that section, and state how you felt yourself authorised to open a branch at Kalbadavie under it? (A.) I don't remember.—(Q.) Whom did you appoint as the manager of the Kalbadavie branch? (A.) I believe Mr. Bullock.—(Q.) By whom was he appointed? (A.) I presume by the board.—(Q.) But you were president at the time. Surely you had something to do with the appointment? (A.) I imagine that it would be on the proceedings. President—I have not seen it, but it may have escaped my attention. Witness—He must have been appointed by the board.—(Q.) Was he personally known to you when he was appointed? (A.) No, I do not think that he was.—(Q.) Do you know whether he was a man of any experience in banking. (A.) I am not aware. I do not remember.—(Q.) Was not he in Smith and Elder's office? (A.) Yes, I believe that he was.—(Q.) Was he a clerk in Smith and Elder's office? (A.) I do not know whether he was an under clerk or their head clerk.—(Q.) What were the instructions given to Mr. Bullock? (A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) Do you not remember what instructions were given on the opening of an important branch like that? (A.) No, I do not.—(Q.) Do you remember whether any instructions were given. (A.) No, I do not.—(Q.) Were instructions given him to put himself under Mr. Blair, and to consult him on all occasions? (A.) I believe that it was the understanding that he was always to consult the head office. That is my impression.—(Q.) Were you aware that he had given to him instructions also, always to consult Premchund Roychund? (A.) No, I was not.—(Q). What was your belief as to the management of that branch bank? (A.) My belief was that all the applications for loans or discounts came to Mr. Blair to the head office.—(Q.) Was it your opinion that Mr. Bullock had no power to discount or advance money at all unless he applied to Mr. Blair? (A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) You do not think that he had any independent power? (A.) No.—(Q.) Did you know that Premchund Roychund was always consulted by Mr. Bullock? (A.) No, I did not.—(Q.) Did you know of any relations subsisting between Mr. Bullock and Roychund Deepchund, Premchund's father? (A.) No, I did not.—(Q.) What instructions were given to agents generally? I do not confine it simply to the Kalbadave Branch; but what instructions were given to the agents generally? (A.) I do not remember. President—It is very painful for me to say so, but it is most extraordinary that the president of the bank should not know about these things. Witness—As I say, this happened so many years ago that I never thought that all these things would come up, and I have no recollection of them.—(Q.) Do you recollect whether the agents received verbal or written instructions? (A.) I do not. President—This is a most important point. The losses at the Kalbadavie branch were 19 lakhs, and at Ahmedabad six lakhs, and so on. There were frightful losses at all these branches, all owing more or less to the imperfection of the system. We have the distinct evidence of Mr. Brown that the affairs of the branches were left to the president and the secretary. Witness—I think not. President.—He excused himself from all knowledge of the management of the branches, upon the ground that the president and the secretary managed them between them. Witness—I think not.—(Q.) Then if you did not manage them and the directors did not manage them, who did manage them? To whom were the branches left? (A.) I cannot answer that question.—(Q.) Were not you aware that there were some printed rules sent to the agents of the different branches? (A.) I forget if they were. President—They only relate to accounts. They do not relate at all to discounts, and you will remark here, that that most important rule has never been filled up, so that it really conveyed no instructions at all to the agent, nor put any limit whatever upon his power of discounting. Will you read rule 4? It runs thus—"The agent is not allowed to discount any bill exceeding in rupees [ ] without obtaining first the sanction of the head office." Will you be surprised if I tell you that agents acting at these branches cashed and discounted bills as high as five lakhs? (A.) I do not remember their doing so.—(Q.) And Rs. 2,50,000? (A.) I remember their purchasing hoondees.—(Q.) But there was not any limit in fact to that power? (A.) It does not appear by that, but there must have been. President—We shall be very much obliged if you will show us where the limit was upon the agents? Was there any private discount list prepared at those branch agencies and sent up to the head office for revision? There ought to have been. (A.) I do not remember it.—(Q.) I believe, however, that you had returns from those offices? (A.) We had, I believe.—(Q.) Weekly returns? (A.) I do not remember whether they were weekly or not.—(Q.) There were some weekly returns, but they did not show the securities. And then you had monthly returns. Do you remember the monthly returns? (A.) I do not recollect what the returns were, but there were returns.—(Q.) Used you to look over those returns, and to study them? (A.) I may have looked over them, but I am not aware that I studied them.—(Q.) Was not it the duty of somebody to see what business was doing at the agency banks? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Whose duty was it? (A.) I presume that it was the duty of the secretary.—(Q.) By whom were the agents generally appointed? (A.) By the board.—(Q.) But by whose recommendation? How was it managed? (A.) Most of the agents, I think, were sent out from England to the branches, and to some of the sub-branches, but some were not.—(Q.) You had the supervision of those branches; what was your system of supervision of the branches? (A.) There was an inspector. I forget when he was appointed.—(Q.) Mr. Fraser was the second inspector. Did you see that he visited these branches regularly? (A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) Is it not the fact that these branches were very rarely visited? (A.) They were at a great distance from each other.—(Q.) That is scarcely an answer to my question. Is it not a fact that they were very rarely visited? (A.) If there was only one inspector, they could not have been very often visited. President—We have the evidence of Mr. Fraser, that during the whole time that he was agent at Kurrachee, he never was inspected. He was for some time there, and he said that the inspector never came round when he was there. Are you surprised at that? He also informed us that the branch at Hyderabad was never visited. (A.) The branch at Hyderabad was opened I forget when. President—In June 1864. (A.) I forget when it was opened.—(Q.) Is it not a fact that these branches were never visited, unless there was something wrong there? (A.) I do not know. President—Here are the losses at these different branches:—Kalbadavie Rs. 1,91,160, Poona Rs. 4,31,549; Ahmedabad Rs. 6,36,484; Surat Rs. 5,94,000. All these losses were between the 1st June and the time of liquidation. Witness—In the financial statement in the Blue Book the losses seem to have been after 1865. President—At Dharwar the loss was two lakhs and upwards, and at Kurrachee Rs. 1,67,751. So that there is a very heavy total loss indeed at those branches. Can you account for that great loss occurring? (A.) I remember hearing of one case, where there was a loss upon some hoondees which had been purchased.—(Q.) Can you account by anything in the system, or in the persons who carried on those branches for such an extraordinary loss; every one of the branches ending in loss? (A.) I imagine that every place ended in [illegible] Men who were trusted then, were worth nothing some time afterwards.—(Q.) But why were they trusted when it was well known that all those people who were considered rich at that time were merely rich as speculators? (A.) I beg your pardon. If you will take the returns of the money which came into Bombay during 1863, 1864, and 1864-65, you will find that it was enormous. It came in from England in return for cotton.—(Q.) Did not a great deal of that money go up the country to the ryots? (A.) It may have gone partly in that way, but it must have come back fom England for cotton.—(Q.) But did not a great deal of that it go up-country for the ryots? (A.) I believe the ryot did.—(Q.) Has not the whole condition of the population in those districts been wonderfully improved in consequence? (A.) I believe that it has.—(Q.) I know that a great deal of money came into Bombay, but I ask you whether the whole of the mercantile population of Bombay at that time was not engaged in speculation, in shares particularly? (A.) I do not think particularly in shares. In 1863 and 1864 there were certificates issued for six crores and 50 lacs. There were likewise bills drawn by the Government for £3,680,000, making £10,000,000 altogether sent out to Bombay. In 1864-65, there were £7,678,160 sent out. President—I am quite aware that a great deal of money came into Bombay; but the question is, whether all Bombay was not speculating with that money when it did come? President—I will take you to some of the loans. I think that we have finished with Brown and Best's loans. We will take next Burjorjee Rustomjee's. On the 1st of February 1865, there was an advance made to him of five lacs, an advance on shares. Were you aware of that fact? (A.) I do not remember it. President—There was an advance on shares made by the agent of the Kalbadavie branch when the secretary at the head office himself had no power to advance on shares under the resolution of the 6th of August. The money was openly advanced on shares. Witness—I do not think that I ever heard of it.—(Q.) You are not aware that such a practice openly prevailed at Kalbadavie, which was done under a thin disguise at the head office, only in a very few cases. (A.) No, I am not.—(Q.) You are not aware that on the 16th December 1864, previously, which was in your time, the same person, Burjorjee Rustomjee, had an advance of Rs. 2,50,000? (A.) I cannot call it to my recollection.—(Q.) On the 3rd of February 1865, there was another advance of Rs. 30,000; so that in your time, in December 1864, and February 1865, there were Rs. 7,80,000 advanced to Burjorjee Rustomjee? Have you any knowledge of that transaction? (A.) I have no recollection of it.—(Q.) Did not you look over the weekly returns of the Kalbadavie branch? (A.) I may have done so, and very probably I did.—(Q.) Who was Burjorjee Rustomjee? (A.) I do not know.—(Q.) Do not you remember the old cabinet-maker Rustomjee, who used to sell the blackwood chairs? (A.) I was a stranger in Bombay and knew nobody. President—He was a man who made furniture in Meadow Street, and he seems to have got these enormous advances. How can you account for a man in his position getting those enormous advances of Rs. 7,80,000. The sureties were men of straw? (A.) Other people, I daresay, would be better able to speak of what his wealth was than I am.—(Q.) Are you able to give us any explanation? (A.) I have no recollection of it.—(Q.) Are you able to give us any explanation of the system which was prevailing at Kalbadavie? (A.) No further than I have stated.—(Q.) Did you ever inspect the Kalbadavie branch? (A.) I did not.—(Q.) Did you ever go over the branch accounts, or examine their securities? (A.) I did not.—(Q.) You left it all to the secretary? (A.) I did. President—The next case is that of Byramjee Hormusjee Cama. A cash credit was opened before 1864 of Rs. 61,000. That was operated upon till the 19th of May 1866, when it stood at Rs. 47,773. Another cash credit was opened for three lakhs on the 30th of June 1864, and it was operated on till May 1866, when he was a debtor to the bank of Rs. 6,50,000. He had overdrawn his cash credit by Rs. 3,50,000. A cash credit was opened in 1864 for one lakh, which was operated on from then till May 1866, and then he was a debtor for Rs. 98,260. Do you recollect anything of those cash credits being opened? (A.) I do not. I remember his name being brought up before the board by Mr. Blair, and his asking if he might discount his bills; but to what extent I do not know.—(Q.) You do not recollect those cash credits? Let me ask you about the fixed loans. On the 14th December 1864 he had a fixed loan for seven lakhs. Do you recollect that transaction? (A.) I cannot call it to my recollection. I recollect that during the time when Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer sat at the board Byramjee Hormusjee Cama's name was brought up and was discussed, and it was Mr. Cowasjee Jehangeer's opinion that he was a wealthy man. What the amount fixed was I do not remember, but it was large.—(Q.) Cowasjee Jehangeer left the board in June 1864? (A.) I thought that it was in July.—(Q.) Therefore he must have been talking about the cash credits. The first fixed loan was after he left the board? (A.) I do not remember. You are taking me through a whole series of loans going over from six to eight months, and it is impossible that I or any other banker can remember them. President—At that very moment he had three cash credits open (I admit that he was a man of large business), and on the 14th of December, you give him a fixed loan for seven lakhs. I think that in so large a transaction as that, you ought to have had some recollection of it? Witness—Perhaps a man who was not perpetually dealing in money, as I was with the Government, might remember these large transactions; but take the other cases, which came before me, fifty, sixty and eighty lakhs, and all those cases. President—Then I am to understand that you do not recollect that large transaction? (A.) I cannot call it to my recollection.—(Q.) Do you recollect on the 9th of February 1865 advancing still more another fixed loan to him for Rs. 94,800? (A.) I do not remember it. I have told you I remember Byramjee's name being brought up.—(Q.) Was there any security for any of these cash credits, or those first two loans?—(A.) I do not remember. President—I will tell you that there was no security for them. Do you think that that was a proper way of doing business? Witness—Was it only his own name? President—It was only his own name. Witness—You have said that he was a man of great wealth. President—He was a man of great business, and I admit he was a man of great credit; but do you think that it was a prudent banking operation to allow these large accounts to be outstanding to one person? (A.) I do not remember that I was aware that he had all these large sums.—(Q.) But was not it your duty, and the duty of every director, to know that so large an amount was outstanding to one individual? (No answer).—(Q.) Byramjee Hormusjee Cama told us that he was allowed to overdraw his cash credit of three lakhs to Rs. 6,50,000 through Premchund Roychund's influence; and he has admitted that he obtained this loan of seven lakhs through Premchund Roychund. Were you aware of any such influence being exercised over the officials of the bank? (A.) I was not. I was aware that Mr. Blair consulted Premchund Roychund when he was a director; and he had been consulted before, and had been asked what the position of people was.—(Q.) I believe that you were rather an advocate, were you not, for lending upon mere personal security? (A.) I believe so.—(Q.) Then you were really almost the person who was responsible, if anybody was, for the introduction of that system? (A.) I am not aware that I was the person responsible at the time.—(Q.) I find this written by Mr. Hannay, your successor, in a discussion which arose upon that question, and upon which we shall have to examine Mr. Lushington. Mr. Hannay writes this—"I agree with our late president, Mr. Birch, that good personal security is far better than any other." Was that your opinion? Witness—What do you mean by "any other?" Not Government securities. I am not singular in my opinion, am I? President—I ask you whether those were your opinions? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) That good personal security is better than any other? (A.) I do not say "better than any other." President—The words are "far better than any other?" (A.) It cannot possibly be better than Government promissory notes.—(Q.) Is it not clear from this that the impression left upon your colleagues, those who succeeded you, was that you were a very great advocate for advancing money upon personal security? (A.) It may have been.—(Q.) Was it not the fact that you were? (A.) It was.—(Q.) Do you really think that it was prudent banking to advance any large amount to people at that time, particularly in Bombay, upon personal security? (A.) I do not see any objection to it.—(Q.) You remain of that opinion after all the results? (A.) Perhaps if it went on over again, I might not do it, with all the experience which I have had since; but I think that you have it in evidence from Mr. Lidderdale, that when Mr. Rustomjee's name was brought up he said—"I myself would have given him five lakhs." President—Eventually the Bank lent him eleven lakhs. (A.) The Bank might have advanced almost any sum with the name which that family had. President—The next case is that of Byramjee Manockjee and Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy. He received a discount at the head office on the 20th of April 1864 of one lakh. It was one of the earliest losses. On the 14th December 1864 he received three lakhs. The loss upon those four lakhs has been Rs. 3,29,000. There was no security taken for either of those loans. The last one has the two names. Who were those people? (A.) I do not remember. Most likely I heard their names at the time.—(Q.) Who was Shapoorjee Dhunjeebhoy? Do you not remember that he was the son-in-law of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy? (A.) I do not remember the Parsee names.—(Q.) In granting loans, the secretary should be guided, I suppose, by the "opinion book"? (A.) He used to be, but the "opinion book," I do not think, was written up for a long time.—(Q.) It was written up in 1864. There were a great number of entries in 1864? (A.) I do not remember when the last revision of the list was. President—This man got a loan for a lakh, and these are the opinions given about those two persons—"Son-in-law of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy—quite safe for Rs. 75,000, Cowasjee considers." Then there is "Rustomjee" (the man's own relative) "thinks Rs. 50,000 about enough." (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Those being the statements in the book, how can you account for advances being made to those men to the extent of four lakhs? Witness—What is the date of that? President—The first is 28th September 1863, and the last is 27th April 1864; just when you lent a lakh. How was it that he got such large advances when the "opinion book" shows that it was advised that he was only worth so much; and his own relative said that he was not to be trusted with more than 50,000 rupees; that he "thinks 50,000 about enough"? (A.) I do not remember the transaction. President—We will go on to the next case, which is that of Cursetjee Furdoonjee. On the 27th of September 1864, he received a fixed loan of Rs. 6,25,000, and he gave no security whatever but the usual promissory note? Witness—By himself? President—By himself alone. (A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) You do not recollect that transaction? (A.) Do not.—(Q.) You do not recollect that on the 15th of August 1864 he received another fixed loan for three lakhs? (A.) I was at Poona then.—(Q.) It was renewed on the 16th January 1865, and you were at Bombay then? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Were you also there when he had granted to him a cash credit on the 16th November 1864 for two lakhs? (A.) I was there on the 16th November 1864.—(Q.) Were you aware of that cash credit? (A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) Here are Rs. 12,23,000 given away on a promissory note to one individual, and you say that you do not know it? (A.) I do not say that I do not know it. I say that I do not remember it. President—Yesterday you said that you did not remember any of these large loans being granted on personal security. (A.) I did not remember them, and I do not remember them.—(Q.) Then am I to understand that your mind is a blank sheet of paper as to all these transactions? (A.) Certainly not.—(Q.) What do you mean? (A.) I cannot call these individual loans to my recollection. President—You must have seen the evidence in India, and you must have had many opportunities of almost preparing yourself for this examination? Witness—What was I to refer to? President—As I understood you yesterday, you said that the secretary had very little power. That he had power only to grant a small amount, and that you knew nothing of these large loans; (A.) I said I think that I did not remember any of them.—(Q.) Then who does remember anything of them? (A.) I cannot tell you.—(Q.) Who did know anything about these large loans. (A.) I may have known of some of them, but I cannot call them to my recollection.—(Q.) Did not you think that it was the duty of the president to ascertain as to the credit of the parties, and as to what discounts and cash credits and fixed loans were given them? (A.) I daresay that I knew them at the time, but I do not remember. I have no doubt that I did.—(Q.) Were you aware that Premchund managed any of these large loans for the Bank? Witness—How do you mean "managed" them? President—Arranged them when he was a director. (A.) He may have done so.—(Q.) That is Mr. Blair's handwriting, is it not? [Handing a letter to the witness.]—(A.) Yes.—(Q.) He says—"My dear Premchund Cursetjee Furdoonjee got the six lacs you spoke about before the holidays. Kindly tell me what the rate was that you fixed. The shares will also require to be deposited for safety.—Truly yours, James Blair." This is the necessary writing to Premchund. That is one of those cases in which that disguise was adopted. This is Premchund's answer:—"1st July 1865. My dear Mr. Blair,—At 15 per cent. You shall have the shares to-day." That is one of those fixed loans for a very long date. Do you know anything of that transaction? (A.) I do not remember it.—(Q.) Those transactions were on the 15th of August, the 16th of November, and the 28th of November 1864. If those applications did come to you, were not you in the habit of enquiring whether there was anything outstanding against the party? Witness—How do you mean. President—Any previous discount? (A.) If it came to me there ought to have been a memorandum with it to say what was outstanding.—(Q.) If it came to you it would have come to you with the intimation that Rs. 12,33,000 altogether was going out, including the application made? (A.) I do not think that any of them, or many of them, did come to me. Some of them may have been brought before me; but I do not remember it.—(Q.) If it had been brought before you, surely you would have recollected so very large a transaction as lending 12 lacs odd to one person upon his promissory note? (A.) I do not remember. President—The next case is that of Kursondass Madhowdass. Here is a transaction which you must recollect. We were told by one of the witnesses that you would be able to tell us all about it. It is a loan of 25 lacs altogether. On the 31st of August 1864, the firm of Kursondass Madhowdass borrowed, in three different names, that is to say, the names of the different partners of that firm—Mayabhai Premabhoy eight lacs; Muggonbai Huttising eight lacs, and Kursondass Madowdass four lacs. On the 26th September, 1864, Kursondass Madhowdass took five lacs additional. That makes 25 lacs altogether, and they got that without the least security—upon nothing but a promissory note. Do you recollect that transaction? (A.) At the first I was not in Bombay. I was in Poona.—(Q.) On the 26th September there were five lacs? A. On the 26th September I must have been in Bombay.—(Q.) Was that transaction brought to your notice? (A.) I do not recollect it.—(Q.) Did you never hear of these 25 lacs being advanced to one firm without any security? (A.) I do not call it to my recollection.—(Q.) Did you ever ascertain that that large sum was outstanding? (A.) I do not remember it.—(Q.) Here again in the "opinion book" in March 1864, just preceding this transaction of August 1864, I find the following entry:—"Considered by Premchund good for one lac." Witness—Yes. President—On August the 24th, the entry is "Kursondass Madhowdass—Premchund states is good for four or five lacs." In fact this was really an advance to Kursondass Madhowdass and Company of 21 lacs. Mayabhai Premabhoy and Muggonbhoy Huttising were his two partners. And yet you see that in August, at the very same time, that firm had advanced to it 21 lacs. Can you account for that? (A.) I do not remember it. Premabhoy was considered a man of enormous wealth. President—It was his son who was in that firm. You are not able to explain that enormous transaction? (A.) I am not. President—It is very sad that we have not got Mr. Blair here. We shall make an attempt to go through every one of these transactions. It will be a perfect failure of justice if we do not get him. You know nothing of the subsequent proceedings in February 1865? (A.) I do not. President—The next case is that of the Eastern Financial Association. Do you recollect anything of the Eastern Financial Association? On the 18th October 1864 a loan was arranged with Mr. Blair, of 10 lacs, for which Mr. Ryan, the secretary of that association, gave a promissory note. (A.) I do not recollect it.—(Q.) If you had looked at the "daily book" the next day, you would have seen under the head of "Bombay bills," that upwards of 10 lacs had gone out. You did not see that? (A.) I did not.—(Q.) You never saw anything which led you to make any enquiry? (A.) I do not recollect it.—(Q.) You do not recollect any enquiry being made afterwards about this transaction? (A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) There were 16 lacs and odd advanced to that Association, but the others were all after your time? Witness—Was that the Association which purchased the powder mills? President—No: it was not that, I think. I am asking you about these 10 lacs? (A.) I do not remember it. President—That is very extraordinary. Here is a violation of the principle which you yourself had approved, namely, that when you were dealing with one of these ephemeral companies, you took the security in the names of the directors of the company? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) In this case that principle was abandoned? (A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) They took the name of the mere secretary, a man who is now in the hospital in Bombay. Can you account for this? (A.) No; I cannot.—(Q.) You know nothing of the transaction? (A.) I do not remember it. President—The next case is that of Gopalrao Bulwunt. He got an advance at the head office of Rs. 50,000 on the 21st of January 1865, and at Kalbadavie on the 1st of February Rs. 60,000, and it almost resulted in total loss. There was no security for either of those transactions. Are you aware of anything about them? (A.) No; I do not remember them. I myself knew none of these people.—(Q.) You knew none of the natives? After your long residence in Bombay, you had not acquainted yourself at all with the credit of the different native merchants? Witness—No; excepting so far as I saw the "opinion book." It is rather confusing to a person who has not been there. Cowasjee Jehanghier has a nickname. There is another Cowasjee Jehangher who has a nickname. One day at the board the name of Cowasjee Jehanghier came up and it was said—"I wish you would put the nickname to it." President—The next case is that of the Imperial Banking and Trading Company. On the 8th of December 1864 they obtained an advance of 5 lacs. (A.) I do not remember it. In whose name was it? President—First of all there was a loan of one lac on the 6th of September 1864, but it resulted in a loan of 5 lacks on the 8th December 1864? (A.) I do not remember it.—(Q.) It was taken in the name of the chairman and directors. There were four different names, but they were that company. Do you know anything of that transaction? (A.) I do not remember it.—(Q.) Were not many of these companies composed of a very disreputable lot of shareholders? Witness—Of what? President—People of no position? (A.) I am not aware of it.—(Q.) Were not many of the shares held by police sepoys? (A.) I did not know it.—(Q.) Do you know anything particularly of this company? (A.) I do not. (Q.) You heard nothing whatever of this loan at the time? (A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) Can you in fact remember one single transaction? (A.) I can hardly call to my recollection any single transaction. I have told you of two which I recollect, namely, Mr. Hormusjee's and the Alliance Financial's. President—The next case is that of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy himself. On the 10th and 11th February 1865, he got a cash credit from the Bank of Rs. 2,31,282. There has been a loss of Rs. 59,367 upon that. Do you recollect that transaction? (A.) I do not.—(Q.) Did not he come to you himself about it? (A.) I do not remember it. I do not think that he would have done so.—(Q.) Would he go to Mr. Blair? (A.) I presume that he would.—(Q.) After going through all these loans, have you any doubt that Mr. Blair managed the Bank entirely? (A.) I think that they must have been brought to the notice of some of the directors.—(Q.) If Mr. Blair had not the management of the Bank, and if you had not the management of the Bank, who had? (A.) I cannot tell you.—(Q.) During the end of 1864, and the beginning of 1865, my recollection is that there is only one single discount minute referred to before the board; can you account for that? Witness—What do you mean by a "discount minute"? President—A question of credit whether an advance should be made to a particular individual. Formerly in looking through the minutes, you see constantly the application of so and so for two lacs, and so on, put down in the addenda, and the minutes; and then again after the panic of 1865 that re-appeared in the minutes; but from September 1863 to May 1865 all advances are omitted from the minutes, except that I think I have found one; can you account for that? (A.) No, I cannot.—(Q.) But surely as president (and you seem to admit that you took under your charge the conduct of the proceedings at the board) you ought to have remarked upon the fact that all the discounts and advance seem to have been omitted from the consideration of the board? (No answer.) President:—The next case is that of Manockjee Limjee and Co., cash credit 31st January 1865, 5 lacs? (A.) I knew Manockjee Limjee.—(Q.) It is the firm? (A.) I remember both Cowasjee Limjee and Manockjee Limjee. Manockjee Limjee was a member of the board.—(Q.) You do not remember that transaction? (A.) You seem to think that any director of the board would have a recollection of all those transactions after such a lapse of time. President—I must say that you seem to recollect less than any director whom I have examined yet. Witness—Very good. President—The next case is that of Merwanjee Nusserwanjee Bhownugger—A discount was advanced to him on the 22nd of June 1864, with Mr. Macfarlane, of 15,000 rupees, and then on the 21st of January 1865 there was one lac and 50,000—do you recollect either of those transactions? (A.) I do not call them to my recollection. You remarked just now that I seemed to be a director who remembered least of all these things. You forget that all the others whom you have examined were there the whole time, and were perfectly familiar with all the people in Bombay. I was not, and knew nothing, I hardly knew their names; at least, I knew their names, but I did not know who they were. President—I consider that statement very important, because it just shows the value of Government directors. Witness—Excuse me, I do not think that it does—I was a director of the Bank of Madras for very many years. President—I have mislaid the discount minute, but it happens to be in the printed evidence taken in India. With respect to this man, I will ask you whether this minute was brought under your attention before this loan was made? It may perhaps revive your recollection of the transaction—it was admitted by Premchund to be in his handwriting: "Merwanjee is worth 15 lakhs, but he is a large speculator, and may lose the whole in three days; still give him one lakh and risk it. Yours truly, P. R." Witness—Does that appear in the minutes? President—It appears in the discount minutes. (A.) If I saw it my initials would most probably be to it.—(Q.) Your initials are certainly not to it. You are not aware of that transaction? (A.) I do not remember it.—(Q.) The next case is that of Pestonjee Cursetjee Shroff. He had a cash credit on the 2nd of July 1864 for 60,000 rupees. You were not in Bombay then? (A.) I was not.—(Q.) On the 18th of October 1864 he had a cash credit for 40,000 rupees. You were there then? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) He had a fixed loan on the 19th December 1864 of 97,000 rupees, and afterwards he had further loans after your time. Do you recollect anything of those two transactions? (A.) I cannot recall them to my recollection. I remember the man's name.—(Q.) Do you not know anything about him? (A.) No.—(Q.) You do not know that he was a great speculator? (A.) I do not.—(Q.) I will only ask you about one more case. Rustomjee and Sorabjee were brothers—you were I suppose in constant intercourse with Rustomjee Jejeebhoy. Was not he at the board? (A.) No, he did not attend very often.—(Q.) Did not you see him very often? (A.) I think that I called upon him once at his house. That was the only time that I was in his house. He called upon me and I returned his call.—(Q.) Do you recollect a cash credit on the 14th of July 1864, of five lacs to his brother Sorabjee, which he afterwards took to himself? (A.) No.—(Q.) Do you recollect a bill to Rustomjee himself on the 12th July 1864, of two lacs and upwards? (A.) I was not in Bombay then—I was at Poona at that time.—(Q.) We have gone through those loans, and it appears that you are really unable to give us any information as to those very large transactions of the Bank: is there anything which you can tell us about the Bank during that period? Witness—In what way do you mean? President—First as to its management? (A.) No, I do not remember anything particular which I can tell you.—(Q.) You have told us what you did not do—will you now kindly tell us what you did do, as president of this Bank? (A.) Do you mean altogether.—(Q.) Yes. What were your duties and what did you do? (A.) I cannot detail them. President—We should like to know, because for instance we have have read to you Mr. Hannay's opinion that you were one of the first financiers in India, and we have the recommendation of the board that in commemoration of your services in the Bank they would put up a picture. We want to know what you did. (A.) I presume that the directors rather referred to the whole of my service. You are taking the last six months. President—I of course am taking what is material to this inquiry—I must do so. Witness—You ignore all the rest. President—I do not ignore it, but I have nothing to do with it. I ask you what you did from the 1st of June 1864 till the 1st of February 1865, which happens to be the time when the great mischief occurred. (A.) I was not in Bombay till October, and I returned from Poona so ill that I had little strength or inclination for anything except my own work. I do not think that I did very much at the board after that.—(Q.) Is there anything which you desire to say besides in exculpation of yourself (because we wish you to have that opportunity) in these transactions which we have gone through. (A.) No, not that I am aware of.—(Q.) Then I think that we cannot usefully detain you longer.

By Mr. Melvill—Were you, as president of the Bank, in communication at all with Government regarding the management of it. (A.) No.—(Q.) Did you take the opinion of the Government as to the propriety of increasing the capital? (A.) I believe that the matter was referred to me.—(Q.) As Accountant General? (A.) As Accountant General.—(Q.) Did you hold any proxy from Government to vote at the meetings? (A.) Never.—(Q.) Were you a shareholder in the Bank yourself? (A.) No, the directors were not allowed to be shareholders.—(Q.) Then if you were neither a proprietor yourself nor authorized to attend for the Government, in what capacity did you attend and take the chair at the meetings? (A.) As the president of the board. I think that you will find that it is not very often that I attended. I have before stated that the Government directors in Madras never held the appointment, and that I would not have done so in Bombay if I could possibly have helped it.—(Q.) The Act provides for Government attending at any meeting, and it says that it shall be lawful to appoint any person as a proxy to attend any general meeting of the proprietors? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) If you were not a proprietor and did not hold any proxy for the purpose, I do not understand how you had any business to be there taking the chair and advising an increase of capital? (A.) I did not advise an increase of capital. I merely stated what the meeting arose out of. The meeting was called by the proprietors, and in the speech which I made there, I merely remarked why it had been called, and gave an explanation of the reasons why the shareholders had called a meeting themselves, and why it had not been called in the usual way by the directors.—(Q.) Still it does not appear why you and the other directors were present at the meeting of proprietors? (A.) We had no vote.—(Q.) Then the Government did not vote on that question at all? (A.) I do not remember a proxy being ever given by the Government.

President (to Mr. Newmarch)—Do you wish to ask the witness any questions?

Mr. Newmarch—I think not, sir.

The witness then withdrew.

MR. FORREST LOUDON BROWN, SWORN AND EXAMINED.

President—We examine you out of your turn in consequence of a letter which you have written to us stating that you are immediately expected to be in Bombay. Witness—That is quite true. President—We should not otherwise have examined you at this stage of the inquiry. I believe that you had three advances from the Bank of Bombay—there are three advances to which your name at all events is attached? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) First of all there was a transaction with Mr. Macfarlane, a bill discounted on the 15th July 1864, for 30,000 rupees? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Then there was a second one on the 20th December 1864 with Heycock and Venayek Pandoorung for 50,000 rupees? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Then on the 25th February 1865 there was one with Mr. Best 2 lacs and 50,000 rupees? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) We will take the first, namely, of the 15th July 1864, a bill discounted, Mr. Macfarlance being jointly bound with you? (A.) Yes, that is right.—(Q.) With whom did you negotiate that loan? (A.) I think through Mr. Blair—I think that I applied to Mr. Blair direct by letter.—(Q.) Did Mr. Blair ask you for any security? (A.) I am not aware—I rather think not.—(Q.) Did you give any security? No, I rather think not.—(Q.) Did Mr. Blair ask you what you wanted it for? (A.) I cannot call to mind at this time, but I should think not. (Q.)—Mr. Macfarlane, who was jointly bound with you, was a solicitor of the Supreme Court, was he not? (A.) He was.—(Q.) You divided the money between you I suppose? (A.) I think so, and we bought Bank of Bombay shares with it.—(Q.) You borrowed it to buy shares? (A.) I believe so. I am speaking from memory.—(Q.) As a speculation? (A.) As a speculation.—(Q.) Did Mr. Blair know that you were going to enter into that speculation? (A.) I cannot answer that question—I am not sure. I think that it is very possible that I mentioned it to him.—(Q.) Were you in the habit of mentioning to Mr. Blair what you were going to do with the money in your speculations? (A.) On the whole of these three loans I think that I explained entirely and exactly what I wanted the money for.—(Q.) Then Mr. Macfarlane was not in the nature of a surety, but you were both borrowers. (A.) We were both borrowers.—(Q.) That note was renewed I suppose? (A.) I think that it was renewed for a smaller amount.—(Q.) How often was it renewed? (A.) I do not remember.—(Q.) Do you remember on what renewal it was that you paid something in reduction of that debt. (A.) I cannot remember the amount, but if you will give me my books I may possibly tell you.—(Q.) Here are all your books. You paid 5,000 rupees, did you not? (A.) It is not down here.—(Q.) Do you know on what renewal it was, whether on the first or second or third renewal of that note, that you paid 5,000 rupees? (Q.) I cannot remember the date.—(Q.) How came you to pay that 5,000 rupees? (A.) I should think that Mr. Blair must have asked for something to be paid on account and that we paid 5,000 rupees.—(Q.) Do not you recollect? (A.) I do not or I would tell you.—(Q.) How often was this bill renewed? (A.) I think once or twice.—(Q.) Was not 10,000 rupees paid upon that bill instead of 5,000? (A.) I will tell you in two minutes—I think that it is here—"On the 26th of January 1865 renewed a bill for 30,000 rupees with the Bank of Bombay."—(Q.) You renewed the bill for 30,000 rupees—therefore on the first renewal you did not pay anything. Look at the second renewal. (A.) That is all that I have here, the bill must have been renewed twice I think.—(Q.) Eventually how much did you pay on that bill? (A.) I am not aware that anything more was paid.—(Q.) You paid 10,000 rupees? (A.) It is not here.—(Q.) The bill was for 30,000 rupees? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Did you not pay 10,000 rupees on it, or was it Mr. Macfarlane who paid? (A.) There are 10,000 rupees paid here.—(Q.) There was a loss of 20,000 rupees upon that bill. Were you ever pressed to pay it? (A.) I must have been asked to pay it—I must have been pressed in a very mild form, I should think.—(Q.) What do you mean by "pressed in a very mild form"? (A.) I mean that they did not threaten legal proceedings against me.—(Q.) Who pressed you in a mild form? (A.) I think that I must have got notice from the Bank.—(Q.) What sort of a notice? (A.) Notice that the bill was overdue.—(Q.) And they did not press you severely? (A.) I am not aware that they did.—(Q.) They did not ask you to pay? (A.) I cannot call to my mind their pressing me to pay.—(Q.) May I ask what was your position in Bombay at that time? (A.) I think a very good position indeed—I was doing a very large business, as this book will show you. My receipts per month were very large indeed irrespective of all the amounts which I got on speculation and irrespective of all the "donations," as you call them, of shares which I got.—(Q.) You were carrying on a good business as a broker, in addition to that of a speculator in shares, and a receiver of allotments, was that it? (A.) Entirely—I got allotments given to me.—(Q.) How long had you been a broker? (A.) About 3½ years.—(Q.) What were you before that? (A.) I was an assistant in Smith, Elder, and Company's.—(Q.) They were booksellers in Bombay, were they not? (A.) They were foreign agents; they were not specially book-sellers.—(Q.) Did you start in partnership with Mr. Best? (A.) No; I started alone. President—We will take the next bill of the 20th December 1864 with Heycock and Venayek Pandoorung. Who was Mr. Heycock? (A.) He was a son of Mr. Heycock, the manager of the Central Bank.—(Q.) What was Mr. Heycock himself? (A.) A Merchant.—(Q.) Was he carrying on any business? (A.) Yes; shipping business. My business with him chiefly arose from selling his bills.—(Q.) Who was Venayek Pandoorung? (A.) His broker.—(Q.) Was any security given for that loan? (A.) I am not aware. I had no interest whatever in it. I simply signed at their request as security or surety.—(Q.) Did Venayek Pandoorung know that you were merely a surety? (A.) Yes; and I observe that he made a statement in Bombay which is totally false.—(Q.) What is his statement which was false? (A.) On one of the days he said that he had no interest in the loan. President—He corrected that afterwards? Witness—Yes; to the extent of 1,000 rupees. President—No; one-third. He came forward very straightforwardly afterwards and said so. Witness—It was put in the newspapers otherwise. (Q.) He was interested in one-third; and who was interested in the other two-thirds? (A.) Not myself. I was interested in no part of it whatever.—(Q.) Then am I to understand that you were admitted by Mr. Blair as surety? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) How did that arise? (A.) I think that in the first instance Messrs. Heycock and Venayek Pandoorung asked me to apply to the Bank of Bombay for a loan on their account, which I did, and the loan was granted on the condition that I would endorse it, and after considerable hesitation, and some letters passing between us, I did so.—(Q.) What has become of Mr. Heycock? (A.) I do not know; he left Bombay without advising any one.—(Q.) Do you know what that money was borrowed for? (A.) I have not the least idea. I should myself think for speculation. President—But surely as you were the broker, and were employed in that matter by Mr. Heycock, you ought to know what the transaction was. Witness—Will you give me the date of it? President—The date is the 20th December 1864. It has been put down in the blue-book as of that date, but originally the bill appears to have been given on the 12th July 1864. (A.) I have no note of it.—(Q.) Did you really gratuitously become surety and have no benefit from the transaction in any way? (A.) I had no benefit whatever.—(Q.) Not even buying the shares as broker? (A.) That is possible. I may have bought the shares for them if they did buy shares.—(Q.) You are not able to tell us anything further about that transaction? (A.) Not further than that I had no interest in it whatever.—(Q.) The next case is of the 25th of February 1865. That was a transaction of yourself and Mr. Best getting an advance of 2 lacs and 50,000 rupees? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) With whom did you negotiate that loan of £25,000? (A.) I believe with Mr. Blair.—(Q.) Are you quite sure of that? (A.) I am not quite sure of it; I believe so.—(Q.) If you did not negotiate it with Mr. Blair, with whom did you negotiate it? (A.) With whoever was in the office—Mr. Robertson. President—I think this letter of the 24th February 1865 will revive your recollection as to whom you negotiated with. [Handing a letter to the witness.] (A.) Yes; it was Mr. Robertson. I spoke from memory. President—The letter is as follows:—"My dear Robertson,—Best and myself wish to pass a promissory note for two and half lacs for fourteen days or less time. Will you kindly see if the loan can be allowed? Premchund knows the security against which this money is wanted and told me to ask you to refer to him if need be. Yours sincerely, F. L. Brown." Why did not you negotiate that transaction with Mr. Blair? (A.) I should think that he was not at the bank at that time.—(Q.) Was any security given for this large advance? (A.) The security was to be given in the shape of Port Canning shares. President—There was no security given at first. Witness—I rather think that security was given at first. President—There was none. (A.) Then it must have been after a very few days. President—That was when the note was renewed after fourteen days; but I am talking of the original loan. Was any security given for the original loan? (A.) I cannot speak from memory. I say that the shares were to be given to the Bank, and upon that understanding alone was the loan to be granted.—(Q.) You negotiated with Mr. Robertson that if he would lend you that 2 lacs and 50,000 rupees to buy these shares you would deposit those shares when bought? (A.) A greater number. We had already bought many.—(Q.) You bought 50 Port Canning shares in the transaction altogether? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) The transaction was a transaction between you, Mr. Tracey, and Mr. Best? (A.) I do not believe that Mr. Tracey had the slightest interest in it.—(Q.) Are you prepared to swear that? (A.) I am prepared to explain every particular of this transaction as far as you like to know.—(Q.) Are you prepared to swear that Mr. Tracey had nothing to do with this transaction? (A.) I will not swear that he had nothing to do with it.—(Q.) What had he to do with it? (A.) He had no interest in the transaction. I will swear that to my knowledge I do not know that Mr. Tracey was to receive any profit or pay any loss upon the transaction.—(Q.) That is not the question which I asked you. I ask you whether he had an interest in that transaction or not? (A.) I believe that he had an interest at the beginning of it; but I paid him his money back.—(Q.) In whose handwriting is that pencil memorandum in that book? (A.) My own.—(Q.) What does "Tracey" mean there? (Q.) It means Tracey one and a half lac.—(Q.) That was Mr. Tracey, a director of the Bank of Bombay? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) "Best one lac": that is your partner? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) "B. B. two lacs and 50,000." What is that? (A.) That is the Bank of Bombay.—(Q.) The whole makes up five lacs? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) Was not that five lacs to be invested in a speculation in Port Canning shares? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) And were not the parties to that speculation to be Tracey, Best, and you, and Best is the borrower of that 2 lacs, 50,000 rupees? (A.) No, that is simply a memorandum. It is a pencil memorandum.—(Q.) But why was it there for any other purpose than as defining the parties? (A.) I beg your pardon, it may be that I should define the money in that particular way.—(Q.) Why did you put down Mr. Tracey's name in conjunction with this loan, and Mr. Best's name, except as showing that he was to be interested in some transaction of yours to the extent of 1½ lac? (A.) Not at all. He lent me 1½ lac to buy those shares.—(Q.) Are you prepared to contradict Mr. Best's statement—your own partner's statement—about it? (A.) Most undoubtedly, if it is contrary. I am stating what is correct. President—I will read to you what Mr. Best says—"The transaction for which the Rs. 2,50,000 were obtained from the Bank of Bombay was a joint transaction in Port Canning Company's shares between Mr. Tracey, Mr. Brown, and myself." The transaction is entered in page 53 of this book (marked F 1.) He there puts it in that way. We found it out—he did not volunteer it. He says—"The transaction is entered in this book. Mr. Tracey had no connection with the loan." That is of the 2 lacs 50,000—He said first of all that he had. "You will see that the sum of 1,50,000 rupees was found by Mr. Tracey." That is just the contrary of what you say now? (A.) Not at all. I said that Mr. Tracey found 1½ lac of rupees and gave them to me.—(Q.) He lent them to you? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) But not for the transaction? (A.) He perfectly understood what transaction I was going into.—(Q.) I will come to that directly. "I found the other rupees one lac and the loan supplied the rest?" (A.) Mr. Tracey knew that the loan had been obtained. The transaction was on the 25th of February 1865. I do not know that Mr. Tracey was a director of the Bank of Bombay at that time. President—He was elected on 26th January 1865. To your knowledge did Mr. Tracey recommend you to the Bank of Bombay? (A.) Not to my certain knowledge. President—"I think that it is very likely that he did. I have no doubt that he did." That was the evidence of your own partner, Mr. Best, when that statement was put before him. (A.) Yes.—(Q.) You have had an opportunity of thinking over this matter. Have you talked to Mr. Tracey about it since the evidence was delivered? (A.) I have never seen Mr. Tracey.—(Q.) How came Mr. Tracey to lend you one lac and 50,000 rupees? (A.) He did so more on account of Mr. Best, I should think. He was a more intimate friend to him than I was, but he was very anxious that Port Cannings should be maintained. He knew very well that I was a very large holder of Port Cannings on my own account, and when I was interested in this speculation, I told him that most of my funds were locked up in Port Cannings.—(Q.) If he was a very great friend of Mr. Best, why did not he lend him the money instead of you? (A.) Because the transaction was a joint one.—(Q.) Why did he not get a security from Mr. Best as well as from you? (A.) I do not think that Mr. Best was so well off as I was at the time.—(Q.) I suppose that you gave a promissory note to Mr. Tracey for his loan of 1,50,000 rupees? (A.) I repaid it to him partly in money and partly in Port Canning shares.—(Q.) Can you name the security which you gave him for that loan? Witness—What security? President—He lent you one lac 50,000 rupees. (A.) Yes.—(Q.) What security did you give him for that loan? (A.) I think only a simple letter stating that I had received that money.—(Q.) You did not give him a promissory note? (A.) I think not. I am not sure that I did not. I am speaking from memory. I think that it was only a letter. You have referred to Mr. Best's evidence as being contrary to mine, but you have also an affidavit from Mr. Best denying what he said. President—Which I did not receive in evidence and will not receive. On the last day that the Commission sat in Bombay Mr. Best comes in and hands in to Mr. Chauntrell an affidavit contradicting all that he has previously said. Witness—He sent me a copy also. President—He knew that we could never examine him upon it and he avoided all cross-examination upon the point. By so doing I did not receive that affidavit as evidence, and I will never receive it. I believe that you wrote out to Mr. Best directly you saw his evidence. (A.) I did very strongly indeed.—(Q.) Will you give us a copy of the letters which you wrote? (A.) I have no copy.—(Q.) You never kept copies of your letters? (A.) I did in Bombay.—(Q.) Have you kept no copies of those letters which you wrote to Mr. Best? (A.) I have not done so.—(Q.) Have you had any letters from Mr. Best on this subject? (A.) Yes; three or four, very few indeed.—(Q.) Have you got them? (A.) Not here, but I will give them to you.—(Q.) Can you send for them now? (A.) I cannot very well. I will go for them myself and get them for you when you are at lunch.—(Q.) Let us have the history of this transaction from the commencement. What was the commencement of this transaction? (A.) I do not wish to free myself from the fact that I speculated largely, but I rather think that I was induced to go into that speculation by Premchund and Mr. Tracey. I believe that that was the true state of the case.—(Q.) Why should Mr. Tracey feel any interest in your going into that transaction? (A.) He was very largely interested himself in Port Cannings, I believe. I understood so, and he was very anxious that the market should be maintained. At that time there were 11,000 rupees premium on the shares.—(Q.) And you wish to tell us that Mr. Tracey lent you one lac 50,000 rupees? (A.) He certainly did lend me one lac 50,000 rupees, and for that very purpose.—(Q.) The way in which you put the evidence, as I understand, is this:—that instead of its being a transaction in which Mr. Tracey was directly interested, it was a transaction in which Mr. Tracey was indirectly interested by his wishing to keep up Port Canning shares? (A.) Yes.—(Q.) There is not a very great difference in that. Was he not originally a party to the transaction? (A.) I do not think so.—(Q.) Did not you write out to Mr. Best a full account of what was your view of the transaction? (A.) No; I did not. I wrote out a very short note indeed, telling him that I thought that his evidence was absurd. You are aware that I telegraphed to you asking to be sent to Bombay. I should have much preferred being examined there where I had my papers. President—I never had a telegram from you. Witness—Mr. Chauntrell had a telegram.—(Q.) Is it not true that Mr. Tracey was first of all interested with you in a smaller speculation in Port Canning shares? (A.) I do not recollect any.—(Q.) You do not recollect that Mr. Tracey joined with you and Mr. Best in this speculation of 2½ lacs? (A.) I have told you already that I do not believe that he did. President.—That may have been at the last; but at the commencement did he not intend to be a party himself to the transaction to the extent of one lac and 50,000 rupees? (A.) That I cannot say.—(Q.) Was it an original loan to you of one lac 50,000 rupees? (A.) I was certainly alone responsible for that.—(Q.) Was not it originally intended that Mr. Tracey should be a party to that transaction? (A.) I do not believe so.—(Q.) If Mr. Best said so in this affidavit, when we could not cross-examine about it, is it false? (A.) I should like to read it before I say that any part of it is false.—(Q.) "I verily and truly believe that Mr. Tracey was first interested with us in a smaller speculation in Port Canning shares for which no money was borrowed, and that after that was closed I and Mr. Brown entered into another and a larger one for 50 shares, and that I asked Mr. Tracey if he would join us in it as it looked favourable and he was a great friend of mine—That he agreed."—Is that true or not? (A.) That I cannot say. I should think it to be true; but I know of no previous transaction with Mr. Tracey.—(Q.) Then you are not prepared to contradict the statement that in the origin of this transaction Mr. Tracey was to be a party to it? (A.) He and Mr. Best may have arranged it—I certainly knew of no such arrangement.—(Q.) Who was to finance the money? (A.) I arranged the money in that form.—(Q.) Who was to get the money altogether? (A.) I think that I got all the money.—(Q.) From the Bank of Bombay, and Mr. Best one lakh? (A.) Yes. It is wrong to say that I got the money. The money was got by our office—Mr. Best and I were in the office. President—Mr. Best goes on to say—"When it became evident that we could not manage it without borrowing, then Mr. Tracey retired from it, paying one lac and 50,000 rupees for his share"—Is that true? Witness—I decline saying anything about that affidavit, I will give you my own evidence.—(Q.) I want to know whether you are prepared to contradict Mr. Best? (A.) I think that it is hardly fair for me to be called upo

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 June, 2017

to speak as to that affidavit without seeing the whole of it.—Q. Is this statement of Mr. Best true or false? A. I will not swear that it is false. President—"When it became evident that we could not manage it without borrowing, then Mr. Tracey retired from it, paying one lac and 50,000 rupees for his share." Witness—That cannot be correct. President—"And that Mr. Brown gave him a promissory note for that account." Witness—Why should I do so if Mr. Tracey paid that amount for his share. Upon the very face of it, it does not read in that way.—Q. Did you give Mr. Tracey a promissory note? A. I am not sure—I may have done so. President—"Mr. Tracey lending the shares to us which had been his, which were afterwards lodged with the Bank of Bombay as security." Witness I cannot understand what that means. I have had a copy of this affidavit.—Q. You are wholly unable to explain that statement of Mr. Best's. A. Entirely.—Q. Did not you explain the transaction to Mr. Best in your letters to him? A. Not in any shape or form. President—It is a great pity that you have not kept a copy of those letters to Mr. Best. Witness—If they are in existence you shall have them. I will promise you that. President—"I believe that Mr. Brown (who has twice written to me since my examination stating that he 'always certainly understood that Tracey had nothing to do with the loan') will confirm this explanation,"—and so on. Who recommended you for this loan from the Bank of Bombay? A. Premchund.—Q. Will you swear that Mr. Tracey did not recommend you too? A. I will swear that Mr. Tracey at first did not recommend me, most distinctly.—Q. If you will swear that Mr. Tracey did not at first recommend you, what did he do secondly? A. He informed me that if I applied he would receive it.—Q. Have you any doubt that he made the way plain for you? A. None whatever.—Q. And your version of it is, that his object was to keep up Port Canning shares, and not as Mr. Best first put it for the purpose of his own explanation? A. I think so. I think that that is the true state of the case.—Q. Mr. Tracey and Premchund Roychund were both directors of the Bank of Bombay at that time? A. I am not sure as to Premchund. Mr. Tracey was.—Q. I understand you to say that Mr. Robertson knew how this money was to be invested? A. Yes.—Q. In a speculation in Port Port Canning shares? A. Yes.—Q. Which were at a very high premium? A. Yes.—Q. What premium were they at then? A. 11,000 rupees I think.—Q. What are they at now? A. I do not know. President—They are at a heavy discount. Witness—I should think at an enormous discount.—Q. At the end of the 14 days that transaction was renewed? A. It was.—Q. There was no security till then, and then was any security deposited? A. I think that the security was deposited before the end of the 14 days. President—It was not even deposited on the first renewal. You did not deposit it until the 23rd of June. I was even giving you too great credit. Here are the transactions. [Handing a book to the witness.] A. Then that is not correct.—Q. Those shares were deposited on the 23rd of June—46 altogether were deposited. Did you not deposit 46 shares? A. That is quite right, but it was long before this date. That is not correct. President—In the evidence of Mr. Beston that matter he tried first of all to convince us that that security was deposited at the end of the 14 days. Witness—I think that that is correct.—Q. But it was not deposited originally? A. I will not say that it was. Q. Then the original loan was made to you without security? A. Yes, but upon the understanding that those shares should be deposited.—Q. Upon the promise that when you had bought the shares they should be deposited? A. We had already bought many shares.—Q. How was it that you entered into that transaction for 14 days—that you borrowed the money for 14 days? A. We expected before the 14 days were over to have sold all our Port Cannings at a profit.—Q. And Mr. Robertson knew that the money was for that speculation? A. Undoubtedly.—Q. What happened at the end of the 14 days? A. The bill was renewed.—Q. First of all did he not ask you for the money? A. I do not remember being asked. I cannot call it to mind.—Q. Did he ask you for part payment? A. I cannot call it to mind. I should think that he asked for the thing to be renewed.—Q. What had happened to Port Canning shares in those 14 days? A. I really cannot say whether they went slightly up, or slightly down. I think that the change was very immaterial at any rate.—Q. Not enough to induce you to sell? A. I think not.—Q. And Mr. Robertson agreed to the renewal? A. I think that the renewal was by Mr. Blair. I am not sure, but I think so.—Q. Upon what terms did Mr. Blair renew it? A. I really forget, the rate I think was something like 16 or 18 per cent.—Q. What were the terms so far as regarded security. Did they ask for security? A. I have told you that I think the shares were at that time to the best of my recollection given up to the Bank.—Q. They asked you to fulfil your engagement? A. Yes, and we did so.—Q. How many shares did you lodge then? A. 46 were lodged.—Q. Did not [redacted] I suppose that such transactions required a certain amount of secrecy? A. I do not think so.—Q. You do not think that it was employment of a confidential character, namely, buying and selling shares for bank managers? A. All transactions in which a broker is employed are so far confidential but I do not think that there is any secrecy in the matter at all.—Q. Were not you the broker in October or November 1864 in the sale of six Back Bay shares by Mr. Morrison to Mr. Macfarlane? A. I was.—Q. Had Mr. Tracey any interest in that? A. Not that I know, at first, at all.—Q. Did you know of it at last? A. Yes, I did.—Q. He had an interest in it? A. He had.—Q. Mr. Morrison was the manager of the Asiatic Bank? A. He was at that time.—Q. Will you look at page 51 of that book—to a transaction marked "F 2." Do you remember a transaction with Mr. Davison, a bank manager? A. Yes, this is it.—Q. You were the broker in that transaction A. I was.—Q. Does Mr. Davison's name appear there? A. Yes.—Q. Of what bank is he the bank manager? A. I think that he was at that time the manager of the City Bank—I am not sure. Mr. Davison simply bought those shares. They were sold, and there was a slight loss and he paid that loss. This has not the slightest connection with the Bank of Bombay, and why you should bring in his name I do not know. President—I have a particular object, which perhaps you will see by and bye. You were also engaged in another transaction with Mr. Morrison for Commercial Bank shares? A. I do not remember it.—Q. It is mentioned by Mr. Best in his evidence at page 51. He says—"I should like to state that the transaction with Mr. Morrison was a trifling one in Commercial Bank shares." That is one reference to it. He before says—"I had joint operations with some bank managers—with Mr. Morrison of the Asiatic Bank." Then he says that that was about the Commercial Bank shares. Was that your firm or himself only? A. Himself only, I should think. I knew nothing of it.—Q. Who was Mr. McCulloch? A. Which Mr. McCulloch, because there were two Mr. McCullochs in Bombay.—Q. A bank manager? A. Mr. David McCulloch was manager of the Bombay City Bank.—Q. Had you not some trans- [redacted] will see that the transaction is a completed one in every sense of the word.—Q. It is the large sum of 1 lac and 62,000 rupees Port Canning shares "B. B., R. F., and P. C. M."? A. For the last two or three days I have been thinking of almost nothing else, and I cannot call to mind whose initials they are. There is no person to correspond with C. M., but B. B., and R. F. and P. might stand for many people.—Q. For whom? A. I cannot say. I bought those shares and sold them to Premchund Roychund, and he paid me for them.—Q. But you bought them for certain persons having such initials? A. Evidently this account is a joint account, but it is a very small one if it is to be divided between seven parties. Therefore I do not think that the initials do refer to names.—Q. Do you really mean to assure us that you do not recollect the names of those parties? A. I do most solemnly assure you that I do not.—Q. How came it that the greater number of the parties, who signed your release, were bank managers? A. I only owed the banks at the time of that release.—Q. Am I to understand that you had borrowed money from all these banks, and that it was in respect of that that they gave you this release? A. I borrowed money partly in my own name, but mostly in the names of others, and my own also. President—There is "W. Fraser, Bank of Bombay." Witness—If you go through all those names I will tell you with whom I have had transactions. President—"Signed, sealed, and delivered by Robert Campbell." Witness—I never had a transaction with Mr. Campbell in my life.—Q. Then he signed simply as representing his bank? A. [redacted] .—Q. There is the seal of the Bombay City k, and signed by Mr. McCulloch? A. I the transaction with him of which I have ou.—Q. The seal of the Central Bank of Westlia was affixed by Edwin Heycock? A. I never nsaction with Mr. Heycock in my life.—Q. owed money from that bank? A. Yes. (reads)—"Signed by A. Morrison for the ing Corporation." Witness—I had transac- r. Morrison.—Q. Had you any other transactions besides those which you have mentioned? A. I think that I had previously several transactions with Mr. Morrison in Government paper.—Q. There is the name of Mr. Kelly. For what bank did he sign? A. For the Bank of India, I think. President—"Mercantile Credit and Financial Association, J. E. Weatherhead"? Witness—I never had anything to do with him.—Q. Did you borrow money of that bank? A. It was a joint promissory note with Pandoorung, with which I do not think that I had anything to do, beyond a surety.—Q. When did you submit a statement of your affairs to your creditors? A. I am not quite certain as to the date. I think somewhere about May, or perhaps the beginning of June.—Q. Had you loans from all those banks? Was that the nature of the transaction? A. I had got joint loans with others, and my own as well.—Q. Did you ever enter into joint transactions with Mr. Blair, of the Bank of Bombay? A. Never.—Q. Or Mr. Robertson? A. Never, in any way.—Q. Or Mr. Rodgie? A. No. President—Mr. Rodgie signs here. Witness—He does not sign for himself, but he signs as a trustee. Q. Did you buy or sell shares for any directors of the Bank of Bombay? A. Yes; I think that I sold shares for one or two directors.—Q. Will you just mention their names? A. I think that I have sold or bought shares for Mr. Hannay.—Q. They were commercial directors? A. Yes; it was quite a broker's transaction in which I had no interest myself whatever.—Q. Had you any joint transactions with Mr. Blair or Mr. Robertson or Mr. Rodgie? A. Certainly not at any time.—Q. You said that you submitted a statement of your affairs to your creditors. What was the amount for which you failed? A. The amount of my liabilities was about 40 lacs, the securities taken that day were 23 lacs.—Q. That is to say, they were shares then valued at that amount? A. Yes.—Q. At what date did you lay a statement of your affairs before your creditors? A. I cannot remember the exact date—I think that it was May or June 1865 at the beginning.—Q. There was a meeting of your creditors? A. Yes.—Q. Who attended that meeting on behalf of the Bank of Bombay? A. Mr. Robertson.—Q. What part did Mr. Robertson take at that meeting? A. He took no special part until finally he either proposed or seconded a resolution that I should execute a trust deed.—Q. By whom was the resolution, which was passed at that meeting, moved and seconded? A. I think that Mr. Campbell proposed or seconded it.—Q. It was proposed by Mr. Campbell, and seconded by Mr. McCulloch, the manager of the City Bank? A. Yes.—Q. Is that the resolution? [Handing a paper to the witness.] I see that Mr. Robertson was chairman of the meeting. A. Yes; this is the thing.—Q. Is that a correct copy of the resolution? A. Yes.—Q. Was Mr. Robertson appointed your trustee? A. Yes.—Q. How was it that Mr. Robertson undertook that trust? A. That I cannot say. It has been a matter of great regret to him that he had anything to do with it.—Q. But what induced him to undertake it? A. I cannot say. He was asked to do so, I think, from his position in the Bank of Bombay.—Q. Was he a great friend of your's? A. Not specially so. I saw him very often at the Bank of Bombay. I was intimate with him.—Q. Have you never been mixed up with him in any transaction? A. Never in any single transaction of any kind whatever.—Q. What books were handed over to Mr. Robertson when that deed was signed? A. All the books that I had at the time, which he wanted. President—He gave one book to us and this paper. Witness—You got the books from the office? President—We got one from Mr. Best. Had Mr. Robertson all those books given over to him? A. Yes.—Q. By whom was this deed of release drawn? A. By the late Mr. Crawford. President—He is dead. Witness—He is.—Q. Did you read this release before it was executed? A. Yes. And you have taken very marked notice, but it is the very same release as Messrs. Cowler had, and many others in the Bank of Bombay.—Q. Did you read this release? A. Of course. President—Here is the recital—"Whereas the said Forrest Loudon Brown in the course of his said trade and business in India has become indebted to the several persons, corporations, and firms whose several and respective names and styles are set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A."—I ask you whether that is a correct statement of the facts that those debts were incurred in the course of your trade and business in India which was that of a broker? A. I can only tell you this that I was in Bombay doing a very large business at the time when that speculation was going on, and I became involved to that extent.—Q. Is that a correct statement of how you became involved? A. I take it that it is.—Q. That you became involved as a broker of Bombay? Your designation is "Broker of Bombay of the first part." Is that a correct statement? A. I certainly became indebted to those persons: that is all I can say about it. President—"Has become indebted to the several persons, corporations, and firms whose several and respective names and styles are set forth in the schedule hereunto annexed, marked with the letter A." Where is the schedule? A. I sent it to Mr. Robertson, and every bank manager received a copy.—Q. Where is it annexed to the deed? A. That I do not know. It ought to be attached to that deed. President—There is no schedule here. Witness—I can send you a copy as soon as I get to Bombay. That deed was registered in the Registrar's Office immediately after it was executed. You could have got a copy there at an hour's notice.—Q. You say that May was the date when you laid your statement before your creditors? A. I could not be sure of the date.—Q. When was the meeting? Was it not on the 11th July? It appears that the secretary reported on the 13th July that you and Mr. Best had laid a statement of your affairs before your creditors. Do you mean to say that you really did fail in May, and that you laid a statement of your affairs before your creditors at that time? A. Certainly not. The first statement was made when that paper was drawn up, but I may have told them individually before that.—Q. When did you fail—was it in July? The meeting was on the 11th of July. How long had you been insolvent before you got this release? A. I should think for quite a month, if not more.—Q. Then your creditors did not harrass you very much? A. They have harrassed me very much, indeed. I laid the whole matter before them.—Q. They seem to have given you a full release on the 15th day of July, about a fortnight, I believe, after you became insolvent. That is a release for all these enormous debts. Is that not so? A. You have the dates there. I worked very hard and got what I thought a proper release signed.—Q. All those bank managers agreed to give you this release, Mr. Robertson being one? A. All those parties present at that meeting agreed to it.—Q. What estate did you give up to your creditors? A. I gave up the little which I had left.—Q. What was that little? A. The schedule A, which you say that you have not got, gives the particulars.—Q. Was not there some coffee estate? A. Yes; it was a very large coffee estate, but it unfortunately fetched very little in the market afterwards.—Q. How much did it fetch? A. I believe about 7,500 rupees.—Q. And I believe that was about all the estate which was realized? A. No; it was not so, I believe.—Q. What was the amount? A. I should not like to be quite certain, but I think something like 25,000 rupees.—Q. I ask you seriously whether there was not some good reason why all these managers, Mr. Robertson included, gave you this release so freely? A. I know of no reason whatever.—Q. You are not aware of any of their secrets? A. There was not a single secret which I will not answer you. President—I can only ask you upon the information which I have received, but I will not pursue the matter further if you undertake to swear that. Witness—I undertake to swear it.—Q. Have you any further information to give us as to the Bank of Bombay? A. None whatever. If you ask me any questions, I will faithfully answer you.—Q. You were a broker constantly doing business with the bank? A. Yes; I was.—Q. What did you think as to the business, and how it was done? A. Towards the end of 1864, and the beginning of 1865, they were very easy in giving loans. That is the only remark which I have to make about it.—Q. You have no particular information to give us on any point? A. None whatever.—Q. Were you acquainted with Mr. McCulloch that you have been speaking of? A. Yes.—Q. Is he the Mr. McCulloch who is a partner in the firm of Macculloch, John, & Co. A. No; he is no relation whatever.—Q. Is he the Mr. McCulloch who was mixed up with Mr. Premchund in business? A. No; I wish to make an observation. I am a little excited, but out in India you expressed yourself very frequently to the effect that [redacted] the doctors.

Mr. Crole—I am in attendance for Mr. Turquand in obedience to a summons to him. So far as the account current of Mr. Blair is concerned, I can leave the Commissioners a copy of it.

President—I think that the only account which we shall want is that account.

Mr. Crole—I will leave you that.

The Commission then adjourned till Friday at 11 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

The following are the names of witnesses examined befor the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the failure of the Bank of Bombay on this day:—

Mr. A. D. Robertson, Mr. Jacomb, Mr. Ravenscroft, and Mr. Mangles.

The details of the evidence given will be forwarded by the next mail.

The Commission adjourned to Monday next at 11 o'clock, when Mr. Blair will be examined.

FORT POLICE COURT.—8TH DECEMBER.

(BEFORE JOHN CONNON, ESQ.)

REFUSAL OF A BUGGY.—Ali Sullam was fined Rs. 5 for refusing to let his buggy to a gentleman who called him.

FURIOUS DRIVING.—Vittoo Mahadoo was charged with furious driving. Nowrojee Jehangeer stated that he was driving his shigram from Breach Candy to the Fort, and when at Bholeshwur prisoner drove furiously up on the wrong side and ran into his vehicle. Prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 20 or suffer imprisonment for two months.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	....	1s. 11 5/8d.	per Rupee
„ 4 do.	....	1s. 11½d.	do.
„ 3 do.	....	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
„ 2 do.	....	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
„ 1 do.	....	1s. 11 5/16d.	do.
demand	....	1s. 11¼d.	do.
On Scotland do.	....	1s. 11 3/16d.	do.
On Ireland do.	....		
On Paris do.	....	1s. 11 1/8d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 1/8d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50 Sums under £50 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

An Agency of the Corporation has been opened at Kurrachee, where Deposits are received on the same terms as at Bombay. The Agent also buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 5th December 1868.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1854.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862 and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India and by amended Act of 1867.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £3,200,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL £2,400,000.
BEING CALLED UP £800,000.
RESERVE FUND £800,000.
HEAD OFFICE—Paris.

AGENCIES AT
Bombay, London, Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon, Saigon.
SUB-AGENCY.—Yokohama.

CORRESPONDENTS.
Madras, Pondichery, Singapore, Java, Mauritius, Egypt.

London Bankers.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON and MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.
National Bank of Scotland.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the continent of Europe.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

These will be made up to the 30th June and 31st of December in each year, and if the balance shall not at any time during the half year have been below Rs. 1,000, Interest at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the minimum monthly balances. No interest will be allowed above one lac.

Deposits for fixed periods are received at interest, particulars of which may be obtained at the Bank as also any information as to rules of business, &c.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Bank discounts, approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

All Remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order."

E. J. HARDCASTLE,
Acting Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 16th October 1868.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 ms' sight above £50		1s. 11½d.	per Rupee
4 do.	......	1s. 11½d.	„
3 do.	......	1s. 11 7/16d.	„
2 do.	......	1s. 11⅜d.	„
1 do.	......	1s. 11 5/16d.	„
On demand	......	1s. 11 1/4d.	„
On Scotland do.		1s. 11 3/16d.	„
On Ireland do.			
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight.			

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius and Yokohama.

The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST.

On Deposit accounts payable on demand Interest will be credited half yearly, on 30th June and 31st December, at the rate of two per cent. perannum on the daily balance not exceeding one Lac Rupees.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

12 months	...	6 per cent.
6 do.	...	5 „
3 do.	...	3 „

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of a ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities ½ per cent.

All Letters should be addressed and Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Head Office—Hatton Court, Threadneedle Street, London.

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

Paid up Capital £800,000.

BRANCHES & AGENCIES.

Bombay.	Rangoon.	Hongkong.
Calcutta.	Singapore.	Shanghai.
Akyab.	Batavia.	Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the City Bank, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (on City Bank) at	... 1/11 3/4	per Rupee
4 „ „	... 1/11 5/8	„
3 „ „	... 1/11 9/16	„
2 „ „	... 1/11½	„
1 „ „	... 1/11 7/16	„
On Demand (Head Office)	.... 1/11 3/8	„

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of two per cent on the daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. And on Fixed Deposits as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6 do.	5	„
Do.	12 do.	6	„

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realises Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSIONS.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ½ percent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

Bombay, 9th December 1868. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned—

Brandy......	'Otard Dupuy & Co.'	Rs. 30	per dozen.
Whiskey....	'Dunville's V.R.'	„ 18	„
Clarets......	'Medoc ......'	„ 10	„
Do.	'Lormont'	„ 12	„

Bombay, 12th Sept. 1868. BLACKWELL & Co.

FIRST CLASS

PRIZE MEDAL BRANDIES,

TREACHER & COMPANY (LIMITED)
sole appointed Agents for the

VINE-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF COGNAC,

to whose BRANDIES was awarded

A FIRST CLASS PRIZE MEDAL

at the

PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1867,

have just landed the FIRST CONSIGNMENT TO BOMBAY of these celebrated Spirits, the quality of which will be found to sustain fully their high European reputation.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, per dozen....	27	0	30	0
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale; the "Travelling Bottle," a flat and Portable speciality for Travellers' use, per dozen......	18	0	21	0
COGNAC, Old Pale, per dozen..........	24	0	27	0
COGNAC, Old, per dozen..............	18	0	21	0

SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & CO. (Limited).

SHERRY.

[redacted]

A first-class very dry Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 34	Rs. 38

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
LIGHT AMONTILLADO.
A soft, pure, delicate Wine.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 38	Rs. 42

SHERRY.

J. AND C. WHITE AND CO.'S
SUPERIOR AMONTILLADO.
The ne plus ultra of Sherries.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per dozen	Rs. 44	Rs. 48

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).
SOLE AGENTS,

Have received a fresh shipment of the above Wines which they unhesitatingly assert to be UNEQUALLED, both for QUALITY and MODERATION OF PRICE, by any Sherries imported into the Presidency.

Messrs. White and Co. are acknowledged, in the London market, to be at the head of their particular division of the Wine trade, and the Agents confidently anticipate from connoisseurs and the general public the same unanimous confirmation of the superiority of Messrs. W.'s Liquors which has been accorded to them in the sister Presidencies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER &c.

FOR SALE, E. I. Burton Pale Ale, capsuled and bottled by "Parle," in prime condition at Rs. 4-12 per dozen, quarts. Apply to OWEN AND OKELL,
40, Meadow Street.

FOR SALE, Henry MacGrotty and Co.'s Choice Old Pale Sherry, in 1 dozen Cases. Price Rupees 20 per doz.
SOARES BROTHERS & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd December 1868. 2, Military Square.

IND COOPE & Co.'s INDIA PALE ALE.—Our India Pale Ale, bottled by us, can only be procured in Bombay through our Sole Agent, Mr. Eduljee Pallonjee Bottlewalla. London 26th August 1867.
IND COOPE & Co.

A new supply of the above celebrated Pale Ale has just arrived by several vessels in quarts and pints. Terms Cash on delivery. No. 40 Meadow Street, Fort.
EDULJEE PALLONJEE BOTTLEWALLA.

MAGNUMS OR DOUBLE BOTTLES OF CHAMPAGNE.—Orders from Messes and large Consumers of finest dry Champagne are solicited for the above.

Our first parcel prepared under the immediate superintendence of our Mr. Palmer in Champagne in September last, and expected to arrive here by Ship "Amazi" in January next, is strongly recommended to large Consumers of this most refreshing Wine. Price for 1 dozen case Rs. 74. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.
1st December 1868.

FOR SALE—

Cunliffe's Champagne, Qts........	at Rs.	42	per doz.
Do. Do. Pts.........	„	20	„
Do. Moselle ....Qts.........	„	42	„
Do. Brandy	„	30	„
Do. Sherry	„	25	„
Do. Claret	„	23	„
Coyle & Co.'s Pale Dry Amontillado Sherry....................	„	27	„
Do. Port Wine of 1840 Vintage.	„	30	„
Ronaldson's Sherry....................	„	22	„
Port Wine of 1815	„	30	„
Do. of 1847	„	24	„

REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, CHEAP, (just arrived), fine ADELAIDE FLOUR, in Barrels. Apply to
NANABHOY AND SORABJEE.

FOR SALE, at the Office of this Paper.—Price Rs. 4—RULES relating to the WINDING UP of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, pursuant to Section 189 of the Indian Companies' Act 1866.

POONA BREAD DEPOT.—The Proprietor of the Poona Bread Depot begs to inform the Public that he is prepared to supply BREAD, BISCUIT, FLOUR, &c, of a superior quality. Charges moderate. Apply to P. A. DE NAZARETH, at Dhobie Talao, House No. 25.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

TO BE SOLD, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW at Mahableshwar, known as Mount Malcolm, the Property of the Lord Bishop of Bombay. The House, Servants' Quarters, and Stables are built of stone, and the Compound comprises about 44 acres under lease from Government. Permission to view will be given by applying to MR. MYATT, House Agent, Mahableshwar. For further particulars apply to REMINGTON & Co.
Bombay, 7th October 1868.

BACON.

BY EVERY WEEKLY STEAMER.

	Cash. Rs.	as.	Credit. Rs.	as.
FLITCH, preserved in Salt and Sugar; PRIME MIDDLES ONLY, from 18 to 26 lbs. each, per lb..................	1	0	1	2
Do. Do. ON CUT	1	2	1	4
FINE STREAKED BREAKFAST, in sealed tins, of from 3 to 8 lbs., per lb......	1	2	1	4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

KINLOCH & ALLAN, IRON MERCHANTS,

Have now in harbour, and daily expect to be landed, S. and F. Cast Iron Pipes, of 2, 2½, 3, 4, 6, and 9 inches diameter, orders for which they are now ready to book.

In Stock—Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Piping.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches to lift 2, 5 and 15 tons.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
A large Stock of General Hardware.

To close an account, the remaining portion of a Shipment of handsome Cast Iron Railings will be sold cheap.

Orders for all sorts of Iron Work promptly and carefully executed.

Bombay, 7th December 1868.

WILL'S CELEBRATED

BRISTOL TOBACCOS,

imported in periodical consignments

OVERLAND.

The superior character of these Tobaccos is so well known to Smokers as to render recommendation needless.

WILL'S BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE.
„ LATAKIA.
„ SHAG.
„ SMOKING MIXTURE.

Tins each	Cash. 1 4	Credit	1 8
Packets „	„ 1 0	„	1 4

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

16 H. P. Portable Boilers,
10 H. P. Do. do.
8½ by 16 Steam Engine and Boiler.
3 H. P. Condensing Engine and Boiler.
2 H. P. Horizontal High Pressure Engine.
5 H. P. Pumping Engine, complete, on Wheels.
Hydraulic Presses for pressing Piece Goods, &c.
Large and small Cylinder Printing Machines.
Jewellers' Rollers for reducing Metal Plate.
Biscuit Cutting and Stamping Machines.
Gauging Rollers for Dough-making Machines,
Dough-making Machine.
Crab Winches to lift five tons.
Four feet Furnace Bars.
Single Chamber Brick-making Machines.
Steam Valve Cocks of sizes, Guage Water Cocks.
Steam Glass Tubes, Bolt Ends and Nuts, bored and turned, Cast Metal Pullies, &c., &c., &c.

The Machinery may be seen on application to Mr. Andrew Laing, Cursetjee Sooklajee Street, Byculla, by whom all further information will be supplied,
FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT,

(Extractum Carnis, Liebig)
Manufacured by
LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY.

The ONLY preparation authorised to be called by the above name, by BARON LIEBIG, the inventor; whose Certificate is on every bottle.

CAUTION!

THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS FOR INDIA, TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Are prepared to contract for the supply of this preparation in any quantities, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL, for the use of Hospitals, Government Troop Ships, &c., &c.

This Extract, agreeable to the most fastidious palates, and easily assimilated by the weakest stomach, is beyond all question the most valuable dietetic restorative hitherto introduced.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
In bottles of 1 or 2 oz. each, per oz......	1	2	1	4
In jars of ¼ or ½ lb. each, per lb.........	16	0	17	8
In jars of 1 lb. each „	15	0	16	8

The public are recommended to the use of this particular preparation, as there are sold many others of inferior quality and strength, whose effect will but disappoint the Purchaser.

OBSERVE!

THE APPOINTED AGENTS ARE
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TO THE

MEDICAL PROFESSION.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS AND APPLIANCES
by

[redacted]

Bullet Forceps.
Caustic Holders, Ivory.
Caustic Holders, Silver.
Caustic Holders, Vulcanite.
Catheters, Gum Elastic
Catheters, Silver.
Cupping Instruments, complete cases.
Cupping Glasses.
Dilators, Holts.
Ear Douches.
Ear Trumpets.
Ear Vibrators, Solomon's.
Enema Apparatus, Coxeters.
„ „ Irrigateur.
„ „ Dr. Kennedy's.
„ „ Mathews'.
„ „ Read's.
„ and Stomach Pump Apparatus.
„ „ Veterinary.
Eyes, Artificial Human.
Eye Douches.
Eye Syringes, Anel's.
Forceps.
Hydrocele Instruments in cases.
Hypodermic Injectors.
Inhalers, various.
Knives, Abscess.

Specula, Ear.
Specula, Eye.
Specula, Vaginal.
Sphygmographs, Maury's.
Splints.
Sponge Tents.
Sponges, Sanitary.
Stethoscopes.
Suspensory Bandages.
Syringes, Elastic.
Syringes, Glass.
Syringes, Vulcanite.
Test Tubes, and Racks.
Tongue Depressors.
Tourniquets.
Trocars.
Trusses, Coles'.
Trusses, Ordinary.
Trusses, Salmon and Ody's.
Trusses, White's Mocmain.
Urinometers.
Urinals, Glass.
Urinals, Gutta Percha.
Urinals, India Rubber.
Urinals. Metal.
Vaccine Points.
&c. &c. &c.

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICES.

OAKEY & SON'S EMERY & BLACK LEAD Mills, 172, Blackfriars Road, London, England.

OAKEY'S GENUINE GRAIN & FLOUR EMERY.

OAKEY'S EMERY AND GLASS CLOTH.

OAKEY'S CABINET GLASS PAPER, BLACK LEAD, &c.

OAKEY'S GOODS SOLD EVERYWHERE by Ironmongers, Grocers, Oilmen, Druggists, &c.

FRENCH MEDICINES,

PREPARED
BY GRIMAULT & Co.,
CHEMISTS TO H. I. H. PRINCE NAPOLEON,
45, Rue de Richelieu,
PARIS.

CHILDREN'S DISEASES.

IODIZED SYRUP of HORSE-RADISH, prepared by Grimault & Co., Paris.—This syrup contains iodine combined with the juice of water-cress, horse-radish, and scurvy-grass, in which iodine and sulphur exist naturally, and for this reason it is an excellent substitute for cod liver oil, which is generally supposed to owe its efficacy to the presence of iodine. The iodized syrup of horse-radish invariably produces most satisfactory results administered to children suffering from lymphatism, rachitism, congestion of the glands of the neck, or the various eruptions on the face so frequent during infancy. It is also the best remedy for the first stage of consumption. Being at once tonic and depurative, it excites the appetite, promotes digestion, and restores to the tissues their natural firmness and vigour.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

SYRUP of HYPOPHOSPHITE of LIME.—Grimault and Co., Chemists, Paris.—A syrup compounded with this new salt has been introduced by Dr. Churchill for the treatment of pulmonary phthisis. Recent trials made at the Brompton Consumption Hospital, an institution especially devoted to the treatment of diseases of the chest, have abundantly demonstrated the absolute necessity of obtaining this new therapeutic agent in the most perfectly pure and neutral condition. Each tablespoonful of syrup contains four grains of perfectly pure hypophosphite of lime; and, as compounded by MM. Grimault and Co., of Paris, this syrup is the only preparation which guarantees to the medical profession all the properties required in this valuable medicine.

DIARRHŒA, DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH.

GRIMAULT and Co.'s GUARANA.—This natural vegetable production, perfectly innocuous, has been long used in Brazil with the utmost success as a remedy for diarrhœa, sick head-ache, dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of the stomach or bowels. This powder is indispensable for all families, and far more efficacious than opium and the subnitrate of bismuth.

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATE OF IRON. By Leras. M. D., Docteur es Sciences.

GRIMAULT & Co., CHEMISTS,

According to the opinion of the members of the Paris Academy of Medicine, this article is superior to all the ferruginous preparations known. It agrees best with the stomach, never causes costiveness; it contains the elements of the blood and the osseous frame, and succeeds where other preparations fail, such as Vallet's pills, iron reduced by hydrogen, lactate of iron, and ferruginous mineral water. One table spoonful of the solution or syrup contains three grains of salt of iron. They are both colourless.

DR. BURIN DU BUISSON'S Digestive Lozenges of the Alkaline Lactates.

The Alkaline Lactates exercise the most beneficial influence over the derangements of digestion, either by their peculiar action on the mucuous membrane of the stomach, or by affording to the latter through their combination with the saliva to the gastric juice a supply of lactic acid, which all English, French, and other physiologists admit to be an essential principle of digestion. For the information of those who may be without medical advice, it may be stated here that the symptoms of impaired digestion are—Headache, pain in the forehead, hemicrania, gastritis, gastralgia, heartburn, wind in the stomach and bowels, loss of appetite, emaciation, etc.

INTERNAL OF LOCAL NEW CURATIVE AGENT
Matico.
GRIMAULT & Co., PARIS.

This new remedy is prepared from the leaves of a Peruvian pepper shrub, called MATICO and *cures promptly and infallibly*, without any fear of inflammatory results. The great majority of Physicians in Paris, Russia, Germany and New York now use no other remedy. Full directions accompany each Bottle and Packet, or an explanatory Treatise will be sent post free.

AGENTS:—Bombay and Poona, Treacher & Co.
„ Madras, Barrie and Co.
„ Calcutta, Noskey & Co.

HEAL AND SON'S IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS,
for all parts of the world.
SOLID MAHOGANY
BED ROOM FURNITURE,
Entirely free from Veneer, very suitable for extreme climates.
HORSEHAIR AND SPRING MATTRESSES,
and every Description of Bedding for India and the Colonies.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE
Of the above goods sent free by post to every part of the world to which there is Book Post.
HEAL AND SON,
196, 197, and 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.
*** Remittances and Orders must be made payable in London.

SARSAPARILLA.

Scrofula, Eruptions of the Face, Boils, Glandular Affections, Scorbutic Spots, Gout, Rheumatic Pains, Acidity of the Stomach, and all Skin Diseases are removed or ameliorated by taking

WATTS'S
ALKALINE COMPOUND OF SARSAPARILLA.

This invaluable preparation not only gives tone to the system, but purifies the blood, exhilarates the spirits, and strengthens the constitution. This solution being a concentrated article, and prepared by steam, is more efficacious, and cheaper, than those medicines generally sold as Sarsaparillas.

During the last 80 years it has been strongly recommended by the Medical Profession.

Sold in bottles at 4s. 6d. and 10s. 6d. each. Manufacturing Agents Cox, GOULD & Co., Chemists, London. Agents in Calcutta—R. Scott, Thomson & Co.; Bombay—Treacher & Co.; Madras—Barrie & Co.; The Punjaub Trading Co. Limited Umballa, Meean Meer, Lucknow and Simla.

JUDSON'S SIMPLE DYES FOR THE PEOPLE (registered) are undoubtedly the most useful article ever offered to the public.

ANY ONE CAN USE THEM.

Anything can be dyed with them in a few minutes without soiling the hands. In England "Judson's Dyes" are as "Houshold Words." Articles of clothing that have been put aside as faded and useless may be made nearly equal to new, by merely following the simple directions appended to each bottle of Dye.

NAMES OF COLOURS.

Magenta, Mauve, Violet, Scarlet, Green, Blue, Pink Crimson, Brown, Canary, Orange, Black.

PRICE SIXPENCE PER BOTTLE.

May be had of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world: or wholesale of

DANIEL JUDSON & SON, 19A, Coleman St., London.
Agents at Bombay.
BOLTON & Co., Elphinstone Circle.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).
N. B.—Observe our Trade Mark on every Bottle.

THREE PRIZE MEDALS, PARIS EXHIBITION, 1867.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c.,

FREE FROM ADULTERATION,
MANUFACTURED BY
CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
Purveyors to the Queen,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World. Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. & B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

[redacted]

makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. For Children it is especially recommended as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR.

This Royally-patronised and Ladies-esteemed Specific produces a healthy purity of Complexion, and renders the Skin Soft, Clear, and Blooming. It also exerts the most soothing, cooling, and purifying action on the Skin, and eradicates Freckles, Tan, Pimples, Spots, Discolorations, and other Cutaneous Visitations.

WHITE AND SOUND TEETH are indispensable to PERSONAL ATTRACTION, and to health and longevity by the proper mastication of food.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO,

OR PEARL DENTIFRICE,

Compounded of Oriental Ingredients, is of inestimable value in preserving and beautifying the Teeth, strengthening the Gums, and in giving a pleasing fragrance to the Breath. It eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, removes spots of incipient decay, and polishes and preserves the Enamel, to which it imparts a PEARL LIKE Whiteness.

Sold by all respectable Chemists and Bazaar-dealers in India. Ask for "ROWLANDS'" articles and beware of Spurious Imitations.

NOTICES.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c. &c.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette Press* is prepared to execute Copper Plate Printing and Engraving on the Premises.

Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., Card Plates, Wedding Cards, &c. &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office.

April, 1868.

INDIAN ARMY LISTS FOR OCTOBER

Bombay Army List, corrected to 1st October......Rs.		3	4
Madras Army List,	ditto.	5	0
Bengal Army List,	ditto.	6	0

☞ In Bombay, Rs. 3, 4½, and 5½, respectively.

ENGLISH ARMY AND NAVY LISTS FOR OCT.

October Official Royal Monthly Army List will be received about 4th Nov. Orders now Registered...Rs.		1	8
October Hart's Quarterly	Ditto. ditto.	8	0
October Quarterly Navy List.	Ditto.	2	4

☞ Postages to any part of India included.
In Bombay, Rs 1½, 7½, and 2, respectively.
CHESSON & WOODHALL.
Bombay, 14th October 1868.

INSURANCES.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned continue to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire upon Buildings, and their contents in Bombay.

They are now prepared to issue Policies for terms longer than one year, charging for the extra period the proportionate part of the year's premium.
LYON & Co.

THE PACIFIC FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SYDNEY.—INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT OF NEW SOUTH WALES, 26, VICTORIA.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the MARINE DEPARTMENT of the above Company are prepared to accept RISKS and issue POLICIES on Goods, Specie, &c. by Vessels to the United Kingdom, or Continent, or by Steamers to Indian Ports or to the Mauritius. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 11th August. 1868.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.—FIRE AND LIFE—HEAD OFFICE, QUEEN INSURANCE BUILDINGS, LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 (Two Millions)

TRUSTEES.—Thomas Edwards Moss, Esq., Christopher Bushell, Esq., and Edward Heath, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Bernard Hall, Esq.
Deputy Chairmen—William Hind, Esq., Patrick Hunter, Esq.

John Bateson, Esq.	William Hickman, Esq.
John Bingham, Esq.	R. W. Kelley, Esq.
William Bottomley, Esq.	George B. Kerferd, Esq.
T. Ridgway Bridson, Esq	Peter Maxwell, Esq.
Alfred H. Cowie, Esq.	Peter M'Lagan, Esq.
Robert C. Crosbie, Esq.	John T. Pagan, Esq.
William Dalgish, Esq.	Clare Sewell Read, Esq.
Henry Duckworth, Esq.	John Sharp, Esq.
William Forbes, Esq.	N. W. J. Strode, Esq.
Andrew Galbraith, Esq.	J. B. Thomson, Esq.
Charlton R. Hall, Esq.	C. J. Thomas, Esq.

H. C. Tunnicliffe, Esq.

ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER.—J. Moncrieff Wilson, Esq.

SUB-MANAGER—Thomas Walton Thomson.

BANKERS—The Liverpool Commercial Bank. The National Provincial Bank of England.

AUDITORS—Messrs. Harmood Banner & Son, Accountants.

PHYSICIANS—James Turnbull, M. D. Liverpool; J. E. Pollock, M. D., London; F. S. Stedman, M. D., Bombay

The rates of Premium for Fire and Life Insurances will be found as moderate as those of other First Class Offices Policies are issued under the Life branch of this Company recently established in Bombay, on Civil lives and Military lives in Civil employ.

For further information and particulars and for prospectuses, &c., regarding Fire and Life Insurances apply to
LAWRENCE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st Jan. 1868. Agents in Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION, FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES.—Incorporated by Royal Charter A. D. 1722.

HEAD OFFICE—No. 7, Royal Exchange, London, E.
J. Alexander Hankey, Esq.—Governor.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.—Sub-Governor.
Patrick F. Robertson, Esq.—Deputy Governor.
John Lawrence, Esq., Secretary.
John Anthony Rucker, Esq., Underwriter.
Arthur H. Bailey, Esq., Actuary.
Thos. B. Bateman, Esq., Manager of the Fire Department.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period exceeding One Hundred and Forty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June, 1721.

The Agents are empowered to accept proposals and to issue Policies.

EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.
Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life.		Age next birthday.	For the terms of one year and seven respectively.	
	With profits.	Without profits.		One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 11 4	33 13 4	35	29 6 0	30 0 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 2 0	57 11 4	50	39 10 8	43 13 0
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

Risks on Parsee and Eurasian Lives accepted at European rates.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of Property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums. The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the Corporation of the Lndon Assurance as above, payable either here, or in London.

For further information and prospectuses apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents, London Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 7th December 1864.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—*Established in London and Calcutta* 1834—Confirmed by Special Act of Pariament 6, William IV., Cap. 64.—INVESTED CAPITAL RUPEES 8,237,000, OF WHICH FIFTY-FIVE LAKHS ARE INVESTED IN INDIAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

London Office—No. 1, King William Street.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

DIRECTORS.

A. Hay, Esq.	J. Dunbar, Esq.
J. Bogie, Esq.	H. G. Dunlop, Esq.

and
E. Morris Esq.

AGENTS.—Messrs. Forbes & Co.

Medical Referee.	*Solicitors.*
Dr. F. S. Stedman.	Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

After the operation of upwards of 30 years, the Directors feel entitled, with great confidence, to invite the attention of the Public to the marked success which has attended this Society, and the strong claims it possesses to the confidence and support of all classes desirous of effecting Assurance on Lives.

Combining the advantages of a mutual and proprietary Company, and without attempting a rash competition with other offices, it has pursued a steady progressive course, affording all the benefits which, consistently with the Security to Assurers and Assured, can possibly be given.

The Tables of Rates for India have been accurately calculated from the Records of the late East India Company, and are as moderate as is consistent with perfect security.

The total number of Policies issued from the commencement of the Society to the end of the year 1865, was 8,615 assuring... ... ... £7,590,968

And the amount of claims paid during the same period was £1,458,379

The Assets of the Society in England and India on the 1st December 1865 were £823,798

A reduction of 50 per cent. on the Premia of Policies entitled to participate in the profits was declared on the 9th May 1866.

So that the Annual Premium of an Individual insuring on the Profit Scale at the age of 30, in the sum of Rs. 10,000 would be, at the Civil rate ... Rs. 480 0 0

And after 6 years he would be entitled to a reduction of 50 per cent. for Profit. „ 240 0 0

Net Annual Premium... 240 0 0

Or at the reduced English rate ... Rs. 246 0 0
Less 50 per cent. as above... ... „ 123 0 0

Net Annual Premium Rs. 123 0 0

No Society Mutual or Proprietary, with rates of premium so low as those of the Universal and retaining so ample a Reserve for its Liabilities, has been able to afford larger advantages than these to its Assured.

The Rates for short terms are as low as those of any other Assurance Companies, Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society by a Honorarium of Rs. 16.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES TO THE ASSURED AFFORDED BY THE SOCIETY.

1st.—Perfect Security combined with the utmost Liberality and Economy in Rates of Premium.

2nd.—No Liability of Partnership.

3rd.—Lives below the Ordinary Standard of Health, or Afflicted with Gout, Rupture, or other Ailment not immediately dangerous, may be Assured at a moderate increase of the usual rate in proportion to the extra risk.

4th.—Assurances may be effected on Participation Scales, entitling to Profits; and on non-Participating Scales, *i. e.* without Profits, at Reduced Rates, for short periods or for the whole Term of Life.

5th.—Stamp Duty on all Policies paid by the Society, without charge to the Assured.

6th.—All Medical Fees, including those of the Medical Referee named by the Society, and of the Society's own Medical Examiner, are paid by the Society, except In cases of Assurances for a short term under Rs. 5,000 when the Medical Fee shall be paid by the assured.

7th.—All claims paid within thre months after satisfactory proof of Death, or earlier, under discount.

8th.—One Calendar Month, as days of Grace, allowed for payment of Premiums, and Claims Paid, should Death occur within that period upon tender of the Premium within the days of Grace, or deduction of such Premium, with Interest, from the sum Assured, claimed upon death.

9th.—Policies allowed to lapse, may be revived within three months of the Premium becoming due, on proof of good Health, and payment of a small fine, and within six months, at the discretion of the Board.

10th.—Policies upon which the Age has been admitted, Indisputable, except on the ground of Fraud.

11th.—Policies on Lives in India for the whole Term of Life, which have been in force for the full period of three years, are purchased by the Society, or Loans granted thereon to the extent of two thirds of their estimated value.

Written notices of Assignment of Policies received and registered by the Agents, such written notices to be served in Duplicate, so that one copy may be transmitted for registration at the Chief Office in London.

FORBES & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by
REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation.
Bombay, 16th August 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1710.

The undersigned grant INSURANCE against loss by FIRE on BUILDINGS and their CONTENTS, in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL at current rates; also on SHIPS in HARBOUR.

The rate on pucka-built BUNGALOWS in the SUBURBS of BOMBAY, and in the MOFUSSIL, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Capital £2,000,000 sterling Funds in hand exceed £1,000,000.

FIRE BRANCH.

		£ s. d.
Fire premiums 1862	....	300,690 15 11
Do. 1863	....	341,668 3 2
Do. 1864	....	406,493 13 10
Showing an increase over 1863 of......		64,735 10

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

LIFE BRANCH.

		£ s. d.
Life Premiums for 1860	....	73,150 18 6
Do. 1862	....	105,703 1 11
Do. 1864	....	152,159 2 0

The undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Pro ts, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.
CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
Bombay, 16th September, 1864.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MOULMEIN TIMBER.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Tank Bunder, a large quantity of Moulmein Teak Logs, Boards, &c. &c.

N. B.—The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the following:—
6 Bales Grey Shirtings.
3 do. do. Jaconets.
5 do. do. Madapollams.
9 do. do. T. Cloths.

MASONIC JEWELLERY AND CLOTHING.

Comprising Knight Templars Swords and Suits, Clothings, spare ditto Aprons and Sashes, ditto Cross Patees and Silver, Stars Knight of Malta Cross Patees, Royal Arch Suits and Aprons, &c.

Bombay, 9th December, 1868. CRAWFORD & Co.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS, & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., all that piece or parcel of Fazendarry Land or Gound, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house built thereon, situate and being in Bombay, without the Fort, at Duncan Road row, near the Falkland Road, in the Bhooleshwar sub-district, fronting the said Falkland Road to the north side thereof, containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-six square yards and one hundred and ninety-one and one thousand of a square yard or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage, on or towards the west by the ground of Bhanjee Nundoo, on or towards the north partly by the vacant ground of Chappa Dhobun and partly by the house of Ramdin Soklal, and on or towards the south by the house of Khoja Soomar Laljee, and which said house is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 93.
NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.
Bombay, 10th December, 1868.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, No. 12 & 13, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, consisting of Shirtings, Madapollams, Longcloths, T. Cloths, Jaconets, Domestics, White Bengally Dorias, Mull-Mulls, Agabans, Mooktas, &c.; a case of Japanned Calf-skin Leathers, 2 Cases of sample Goods, comprising Pipes, Boxes, Hand-bags, Fiddles, Fancy Boxes, Walking Sticks, 100 Boxes of Soap (cakes), 43 remnant pieces of Woollen Cloth

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of December instant at 4 o'clock P. M., Messrs. DINSHAW [redacted] and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on the north partly by the two feet wide gully of the house of Khureeza Beebee and partly by the similar gully joined to the compound of the last mentioned premises, on the south partly by the house of Fuzloodeen Nowrungay, and partly by the house of Amroodeen Mochara, on the east by the old Nagpada Cross Lane, and on the west by the said Bhindy Bazar or Parell Road.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of purchase.

For particulars and conditions of sale reference may be made to the undersigned, or at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS and Co., mortgagee's Solicitors, No. 5, Church Lane, Fort.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few boxes of best Pinet Castillian Brandy.
Do. do. do. S. Miller's Sherry.
Do. pints do. Crown's Port.
Best Tennent's Beer in quarts and pints.
Marble Slabs of sizes.
Boxes of Brown Bar Soaps.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 10th December, 1868.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, T. Cloths, Madapollams, Jaconets, &c., and other Sundry articles.
10 Bales of Grey Shirtings.
5 do. do. T. Cloths.
5 do. do. Jaconets.

AT 1 P. M.

Any Carriages and Horses offering.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BOOKS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, at 12 o'clock noon, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

A few lots of valuable Books.

Catalogues are published, and above the is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., at Marine Lines, Esplanade.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the handsome household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain ware, Carriages, Horses &c., the property of Surgeon Major Day; the same comprises a set of Straw Stem Glassware, handsome Turquoise blue and gold bordered Dinner, Breakfast, and Dessert Services, best Plated ware, such as a pair of Hot-water Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Tea set, Waiter, Table and Chamber Candlesticks, Cutlery, &c; elegantly Carved Blackwood Furniture, such as a set of Dining Table in 2 pieces and centre piece, Sideboard, Arms and without Arms Chairs, Whatnot, Bronze Hanging Argand Lamps, Circular, Pier, Side, and Sofa Writing Tables, Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Teapoys, Horned Hatstand, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Toilet Glasses, Clothes Presses, Gown Stand, Chest of Drawers, Towel Horses, Clothes Baskets, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

One handsome English-built Open Carriage, for one or two Horses, by S. Marks.

One do. do. Circular Glass-fronted Brougham by Mann & Co.

One pair handsome fast-trotting Bay Carriage Horses.

Sets of English Plated mounted double and single Harness.

A Lady's Side Saddle by Simpson and Nephews.

No Catalogues, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED, GLASS, AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c., AT MARINE LINES, ESPLANADE.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the residence of Captain A. Phelps, leaving the Presidency, at the abovementioned place, the valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware, &c., the same comprises rich cut Glass Ware, handsome Dinner, Breakfast and Dessert Services, Plated Ware, such as Hotwater Curry Dishes, Cruet, Egg, and Pickle Frames, Ice Pitcher, Tea set, Waiter, Toast Rack, Table and Chamber Candlesticks; handsomely carved Blackwood Furniture, such as round Dining Table, sets of Camp Tables, Arms and without Arms Chairs, Teapoys, Sideboard, Screens, Whatnots, Circular, Pier, and Side Tables, Easy and Drawing-room Chairs, Conversation and Reclining Couches, Hatstand, Hanging Argand Lamps, Camp Cots, Dressing and Washing Tables, Clothes and Gown Presses, Wardrobes, Toilet Glasses, Towel Horses, Clothes Baskets, Dispense Articles, Cooking Utensils, &c. &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome English-built Miniature Brougham by Kesterton.

No Catalogue, and the property will be on view two days prior to the day of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 12th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, an Invoice of 25 Packages Earthenware.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

12 sets best English German Silver-mounted Single Harness.

Bombay, 10th December, 1868 BENNETT & Co.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by WILLIAM ANDERSON MAIN, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS—LONDON, FREDERIC ALGAR 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. Galignani and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. Thacker, Spink and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. Pharoah and Co.